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# The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXVII NO. 52 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

# Mahatma Takes Fateful Decision

## Indefinite Fast Will Commence To-day

## ULTIMATUM TO RAJKOT RULER

## Thakore Saheb Pleads For More Time To Consider Proposals

RAJKOT, March 2.

Following reports that Mahatma Gandhi had decided to undertake a fast if a breach of the Rajkot settlement was not rectified, the following question was addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by journalists:—

QUESTION:—We hear from Durbar Virawala that you have written a letter to the Thakore Saheb of your intention to undertake a fast if your request contained in your letter is not complied with. Can you throw some light on the subject?

*RUMOUR CONFIRMED*

ANSWER:—I am sorry to have to say "YES" in answer to your question. I am also sorry that the information has leaked out before its time. I do not wish as yet to publish my letter.

**God-given Remedy**

All that I would like to say at this critical juncture is that it cost me a night's rest before I came to the conclusion that if the suspended struggle was not to be revived and if atrocities of which I have heard so much and of which I was obliged to make mention in my Press Note, were also not to be revived I must adopt some effective remedy to end the agony and God gave me the remedy.

*NO OTHER RESOURCE*

"The public should not laugh at my connecting God with the proposed step. Rightly or wrongly, I know that I have no other resource as a "Satyagrahi" than the assistance of God in every conceivable difficulty and I would like it to be believed that what may appear to be inexplicable actions of mine are really due to the inner promptings.

**Belief In God**

It may be a product of my heated imagination. If it is so, I prize that imagination as it has served me for a chequered life extending over a period of now nearly over 55 years, because I learned to rely consciously upon God before I was 15 years old.

**Weapon Of Fast**

One thing more, the weapon of fasting I know cannot be lightly wielded. It can easily savour of violence unless it is used by one skilled in the art. I claim to be such an artist in this subject.

**Welcome Moral Pressure**

It should be remembered I am intimately connected with Rajkot and its rulers. Regarding the Thakore Saheb as my own son, I have every right to evoke the best in his nature by means of self-suffering. If my fast, which I hope will be avoided, is to be interpreted as pressure, I can only say that such moral pressure should be welcomed by all concerned.

**I Shall Give My Life**

A breach of promise shakes me to my root, especially when I am in any way connected with the author of the breach, and if it cost my life which after all at the age of seventy has no insurance value, I should most willingly give it in order to secure due performance of a sacred and solemn promise.

*WHEN THAKORE'S REPLY IS EXPECTED*

RAJKOT, March 2.

It is generally anticipated in Gandhiji's camp that Thakore Saheb's reply will be received by Gandhiji sometime to-morrow morning when he will make another important pronouncement.

The news of Gandhiji's decision to fast has stunned the people of Rajkot who were hoping that by Gandhiji5s coming to Rajkot, their troubles would end and they would have a peaceful time.

*FAST TO LAST INDEFINITELY*

RAJKOT, March 2.

"The Associated Press" understands that there is no possibility of Mahatma Gandhi postponing his fast even though according to Durbar Virawalla, the Thakore Saheb is going to ask for time for consideration of his proposals. It looks certain that the fast would commence at noon tomorrow when the time of the ultimatum expires.

INDEFINITE FAST.

The fast will be an indefinite one and is being undertaken by Gandhiji, according to his close associates, to redeem what Gandhiji regards as "solemn and sacred agreement between a ruler and his subjects."

According to informed circles, Gandhiji is said to feel that if such a drastic step is not taken by him to redeem a plighted word of a ruler, life would become impossible and agreements would have no value. According to Gandhiji's associates, this question has been agitating his mind for some days and he reached this momentous decision after prolonged prayers and searchings of heart.

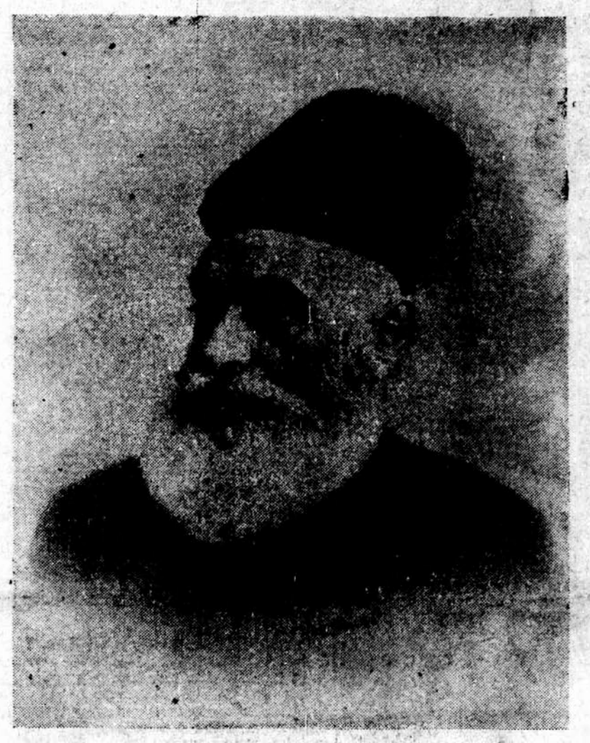
VITAL ISSUES.

Gandhiji is reported to feel that the issue involved in the Rajkot dispute is so vital that it is necessary for him to make this a warning to other rulers, so that in future similar agreements may not be "treated so lightly and set aside." It is pointed out by Gandhiji's associates that Gandhiji is not the man who would undertake such a fast for no substantial reason. For instance, it is argued that Gandhiji will not undertake a fast against Herr Hitler or the Japanese. He was undertaking this fast because he felt that as a well-wisher of Rajkot and its ruler, he had a right to expect its ruler to redeem his own pledge, particularly so when the ruler had already agreed to restore the original terms of reference of the Reforms Committee but was unwilling to give a majority to the reformists in the Reforms Committee.

MAHATMA'S TERMS.

Originally the ruler had agreed to give, according to his undertaking given to Sardar Vallabhbhai, a seven to three majority to the popular side, but now the ruler was not willing to give a four to three majority which he was demanding. The final demand made by Gandhiji of the ruler was, according to his associates, only a majority of one or in other words four representatives for the Parishad as against three of the ruler's own nominees representing Muslims and Bayats. Gandhiji also wants that the three officials on the Committee should not have the right of vote. In support of his demand for a majority for the popular side, Gandhiji is stated to have pointed out to the ruler that in all cases where a ruler parted with power he always gave a majority to the Reformist Party.—A.P.

# INDIA ACT TO BE AMENDED



Mr. Jamshedji Nusservanji Tata whose birth centenary celebrations begin to-day was born at Navsari on March 3, 1839.

*ULTIMATUM TO THAKORE SAHEB*

RAJKOT, March 2.

Mahatma Gandhi has delivered a twenty-four-hour ultimatum to the Thakore Saheb at the expiry of which he should have a reply.

Copies of the letter have been sent to Mr. Gibson, the Resident, and also to Mr. Virawala.

RAJKOT, March 2.

Mahatma Gandhi's ultimatum to the Rajkot Durbar and his decision to undertake a fast if "the plighted word of the Thakore Saheb to his subjects was not fulfilled" has cast a gloom here.

Arrangements are already being made for the proposed fast and Gandhiji has already shifted from the Residency area to the State limits, namely, the Rashtriyashala, where he addressed the volunteers before prayer time in grave tones.

He attended a prayer, which was attended by thousands of people. To-day's prayer was particularly solemn, especially to those of his associates who knew what was passing in his mind.

A general sense of regret and disappointment prevails in Political circles on account of the threatened fast.—A.P.

## NEW CHIEF OF CATHOLICS

**Cardinal Pacelli Elected Pope In Third Ballot**

VATICAN CITY, March 2.

Cardinal Pacelli has been elected as the New Pope in the third ballot

Cardinal Eugene Pacelli was Secretary of State of Pope Pius XI since 1930.

Eugene was born in Rome on March 2, 1876, educated in the Gregorian University and Roman Seminary and ordained priest in 1899. After holding a number of ecclesiastical posts under the See he was Nuncio in Bavaria and Germany, consecrated Archbishop of Sardes in 1917 and made Cardinal in 1929.

## KATHIAWAR CHIEFS' CONFERENCE

**Mahatmaji Attending Conference**

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: March 2.

The Kathiawar Chiefs' Conference begins to-day at 2 p.m. at Jamnagar under the presidentship of the Jam Saheb, Chancellor of the Princes Chamber.

The Jam Saheb, the Thakore Sahebs of Palitana, Muli and Dhrol have already arrived. Mr. Anant Rai Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar has also arrived.

**Muslim League And Jamiat-ul-Ulema**

Haji Shamshul Huda, Secretary, Afghan Group, writes:—

To dissuade members of the Muslim League from attending the session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is an unfriendly act towards Islam and most impolitic.

## TIME FOR PARAMOUNT POWER TO INTERVENE

## Zetland's Plea For Fair Deal To Indian States' Subjects

*INDO-BR. TRADE PACT PROSPECTS*

LONDON, March 2.

**SEVERAL PROBLEMS OF GREAT MAGNITUDE WITH WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS CONFRONTED IN INDIA WERE REFERRED TO IN A SPEECH BY LORD ZETLAND SPEAKING AT THE DINNER OF THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

**Trouble In States**

**HE SAID THERE WAS AT PRESENT A LITTLE TROUBLE GOING ON INDIA, BUT IT CONCERNED THE INDIA OF THE PRINCES, RATHER THAN THE PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA. THERE HAD BEEN SOME TROUBLE BETWEEN THE PRINCES AND THEIR SUBJECTS.**

*TIME FOR INTERVENTION*

There were great States in India, like Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, where the level of administration was extremely high, but there were other States, where the standard of administration was susceptible to considerable improvement and in his view the time had come when the Paramount Power should intervene a little more actively than it had in the past, not with a view to derogating from the sovereignty of the Princes, but for giving them advice with the object of raising the standard of their administration.

Though we are under a promise to protect the Princes against aggression from without it is only reasonable that we should see that the legitimate grievances of Their Highnesses' subjects should be carefully considered by them and where possible remedy should be applied. That did not mean that we were justified in bringing pressure to bear on Princes to bring about a radical change in the form of their Government. He had always said that that was a matter for the Princes themselves. WE SHOULD DO WHAT WE COULD TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF ADMINISTRATION AND SEE THAT THE SUBJECTS OF THEIR HIGHNESSES GOT A FAIR DEAL, but let us not forget to consider the views of the Princes or endeavour to impose a form of Government which in many cases would be quite unsuited to the conditions that existed.

Speaking on the trade negotiations between the Government of India and the British Government, Lord Zetland said that he had great hopes that within the next few weeks an agreement advantageous to both countries will be arrived at.—Reuter.

*MAHATMA ON LORD ZETLAND'S STATEMENT*

RAJKOT, March 2.

The Associated special correspondent communicated to Mahatma Gandhi a gist of Lord Zetland's important pronouncement on Indian States. Gandhiji evinced keen interest in the statement but declined to comment on it until he has had time to read the full text of the pronouncement and think it over. He may issue a statement to-morrow on the subject.—A.P.

In the House of Commons, replying to Maj. Attlee, Mr. Chamberlain stated that among the supplementary estimates to be taken on Monday would be those of India and Burma services. India and Burma draft orders will also be considered.—Reuter.

## SET-BACK IN BOSE'S HEALTH

**Result Of Too Much Exertion: But He Will Leave For Tripuri On Monday**

CALCUTTA, March 2.

There was a set-back in the condition of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose this evening when there was a rise in his temperature. His doctors feel that there is little chance of his shaking off his fever before he leaves for Tripuri as Mr. Bose, they feel, is exerting himself too much by attending to matters connected with the Congress session.

Although doctors are persistent in advising Mr. Bose not to undertake any active work for sometime to come, Mr. Bose has definitely decided to start for Tripuri on Monday next.

Mr. Bose's temperature exceeded 104 degrees on Wednesday evening but touched 99 degrees this morning only to go up to 100.4 degrees again this evening. —A.P.

*POPULAR REACTION TO MAHATMA'S DECISION*

RAJKOT, March 2.

**Mahatma Gandhi is now quietly sleeping at Rashtriyashala within the State limits, on the eve of his proposed fast.**

**News of his intended fast spread in the city by 8 p.m. and people are preparing to go on a sympathetic fast for a day.—A. P.**

## STOP PRESS

NORTH CHINA TO JOIN CHIEF.

TOKIO, March 2.

North China will definitely join on March 10 the Yen Bloc formed by Japan and Manchukuo, when the Japanese sponsored Peiping Provisional Government assumes control of foreign exchange dealings. Currency issued by the National Government will be banned in North China from that date. —Reuter.

BR. SHIPPING CHAMBER CHIEF.

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. Robertson Gibb Chairman of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., has been elected President of the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping.—Reuter.

## Zetland's Statement

**Proposed Bill Designed To Avoid Serious Inconvenience**

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Lords, Lord Snell asked whether Government contemplated early legislation to amend the Government of India and Burma Acts and if so, whether they could give any indication of the scope and purpose of the contemplated Bill.

**ZETLAND'S REPLY**

Lord Zetland replied: "It is the case that His Majesty's Government contemplate introduction at an early date of a Bill to amend the Government of India Act and hope to secure its passage before Parliament rises for the summer recess. The object of the Bill is to remedy certain defects which practical experience disclosed in the working of the Act, the remedying of which is a matter of urgent consequence.

**RESULT OF TEST**

It is not surprising that an enactment of the length and complication of the Government of India Act should when put to the practical test of administration, be found capable of improvement in a number of respects. But the contents of the proposed Bill have been intentionally confined to cases in which the Act, if unchanged will lead to serious practical inconvenience.

**NO NEW PRINCIPLE**

The amendment proposed in no case raise any new question of principle or will alter in any material respect what are believed to have been the intentions of Parliament when the Act was passed. The proposed amendments include one designed to remove, in the event of war serious deficiencies which the preparation of drafts of the emergency legislation which might then be required has disclosed in the powers intended to be made available by section 102 of the Act to the Central Government.

**BURMA ACT**

In two instances the amendments proposed affect provisions which appear in the same terms in the Government of Burma Act and in those instances proposals for the amendment of that Act will also be made."—

FEDERAL PROVISIONS.

Lord Samuel asked whether the Bill would touch in any particular the question of establishing Federal Constitution in India. He asked Lord Zetland to make a statement on that to prevent misapprehension in India. He further asked whether they were to understand that the Bill would be introduced in the Lords.

Lord Zetland replied: "I think I can assure Lord Samuel that it will not in any way affect the Federal provisions of the Act. As regards the House in which the Bill will be introduced, I am not in a position to give Lord Samuel the information for which he asks."

The matter was then dropped.—Reuter.

*MORE IRON GUARDS ARRESTED*

**Sequel To Plot On Life Of Rumanian Vice-Premier**

BUCHAREST, March 2.

A new plot on the life of M. Calinescu, Vice-Premier, was discovered to-day.

A number of arrests were made including some of the former leaders of the Iron Guard, who had been hiding for several months.—Reuter.

# Our Tabulated Adlets

## 1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 1. PERSONAL ADLETS

**Psychologist, High Qualifications** from Indian and London Universities. Specialised in mental testing from N.I.I.P. London and Vienna University. Has schemes for mental, temperamental and vocational testing in India. Smart, enthusiast and has personality. Enquire Mac., 115, Fern Road, Calcutta. (11443)

### 26. MATRIMONIAL

**Wanted—a Suitable Match for the** son of a Retd. Deputy Collector, B.Sc. (Ag.), reading in H.B.T.I., aged 20 years Kadimi-Agrawal (Govil Gotra). No sub-caste restrictions. Correspond with horoscope. D. C. Govilla, Vakil H.C., Dholpur. (11450)

### 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted clerks, cashiers, managers** and organisers in Bombay Presidency. Salary up to Rs. 250 according to ability. Apply at once enclosing self addressed envelope to Asiatic Bank Ltd., Karachi, (Saddar). (11458)

**Wanted immediately several smart Indian Ladies for house to house work (No selling) by a large European Firm.** Several months permanent employment offered. Substantial remuneration to suitable applicants. Reply with full details to Post Office Box No. 758, Bombay. (10719)

**Wanted depot managers for depots to be opened** in all important towns on a salary of Rs. 100/- P.M. Persons highly connected need only apply Threkay Hosiery Ltd., 54 The Mall, Lahore. (11427)

**Wanted Co-Workers for well-organized Labour Movement** in Karachi. Starting maintenance Rs. 100 P.M. N. A. Bechar, President, Sind Provincial Trade Union Congress, Karachi. (10702)

**Wanted a Propagandist for Organising** "Buy India" propaganda. State experience and the minimum pay acceptable to Box No. 11454, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Are You Threatened with Unemployment?** If so, follow a fatherly advice and study Shorthand and Typewriting (New Cine Phone Method) within 3 months with speed. Specialised coaching in Accountancy, Banking Correspondence, Insurance, Salesmanship and Private Secretaries' Courses. Special arrangement for Ladies. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 39, Meadows Street. (11456)

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd and Subsequent-Insertions | Rs. 4-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

**THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Tata Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1939, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the Resolution for the adoption of a new set of Articles of Association referred to in the Notice and the Circular Letter dated the 28th day of February 1939 posted to the shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
Tata Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents.
S. D SAKLATVALA.
Director.

Bombay, 1st March, 1939.

(10713)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the proposed MORVI HOUSE AT RAJKOT.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had from the following offices during Office hours on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted in Morvi and Bombay at the undermentioned Offices upto 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) on 10th March, 1939 with a cash receipt of Rs. 2,500 deposited in the Morvi State Treasury.

Morvi State Authorities do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
F.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
Chartered Architects,
34/38 Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.

The Manager & Engineer-in-Chief,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.

10688

**SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N.-W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.**

INVITES applications from British subjects or subjects of a Punjab State before the 20th March, 1939, on prescribed application form (obtainable free from him) accompanied by Treasury or Money Order receipt for Rs. 5 for a permanent post of Junior Professor of Civil Engineering in Maclagan Engineering College, Moghalpura. Pay:—Rs. 300—25—525/25—600/25—700 p.m. Age limits: 30—45 years (Government servants over 45 eligible). Qualifications: Honours or ordinary degree or diploma in Engineering gained after a full regular course of study at a recognised University or College; sound teaching ability and experience; and sound practical experience in Civil Engineering gained on Works and in an Engineer's Office in Buildings, Roads and Sanitary and Water Supply Works or (preferably) in Irrigation Works. Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers will be an asset. Government servants eligible if permitted by authority. Further particulars on application. (10699)

### 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted Influential Representatives** in every town to secure orders for Renowned German "Blade-Sharpner" on fixed monthly pay, Cash security necessary. Apply Amrit Agency, Kurseong. (11432)

### 327. AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted Canvassing Agents for our** superior handwoven textile fabrics. Liberal terms. Apply Ananda Vilas Co., Eranhipalam Post, Calicut. (11451)

## Public Notices

**G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS**

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of Press Cuttings and Sweepings available in the G. I. P. Railway Press, Byculla, Bombay, for the year, commencing 1-4-1939. Price per copy Rs. 1-0-0. Closing date 24th March 1939 at 3 p.m. (S. T.). Tender Forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted.

(10717)

**THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED**

**Redemption of Debentures issued in terms of the Trust Deed dated 25th June, 1937.**

TAKE NOTICE that the Company in pursuance of the power reserved to it by Clause 2 of the conditions endorsed on the Debentures issued under the abovementioned Trust Deed has drawn for redemption the Debentures whereof the numbers are set below and the amount of such Debentures will be paid to the respective holders thereof on the 15th day of March, 1939, on which date all principal and interest will be paid on presentation and surrender of the Debentures in question at the Registered Office of the Company AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the debentures so drawn as aforesaid shall cease to carry interest after the said 15th day of March, 1939.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1939.

For and on behalf of
The Associated Cement Companies Limited,
CEMENT AGENCIES LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.
P. J. BILIMORIA.
Managing Director.
Esplanade House,
Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DEBENTURES DRAWN FOR REDEMPTION.

3, 14, 16, 19, 28, 33, 43, 44, 45, 52, 56, 67, 68, 69, 79, 80, 87, 96, 98, 116, 117, 133, 134, 143, 146, 156, 160, 169, 178, 187, 195, 199, 200, 202, 203, 214, 226, 235, 243, 248, 249, 258, 267, 277, 278, 282, 284, 288, 295, 297, 304, 306, 307, 316, 317, 321, 322, 325, 330, 333, 340, 344, 345, 360, 365, 372, 389, 391, 397, 405, 407, 411, 426, 430, 435, 438, 441, 451, 452, 461, 470, 490, 507, 522, 532, 534, 550, 553, 563, 572, 573, 574, 590, 596 and 598.

(10718)

## Legal Notices

No. 286 dated 28-2-39.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Award No. 155 of 1938.

In the matter of the INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT IX of 1899 and in the matter of ARBITRATION between NARAYAN WAMAN JOOKAR ..... Petitioner.
versus.
MESSRS. RAJARAM LAXMAN & CO. ..... Respondents.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 27th January, 1939, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Respondents Messrs. Rajaram Laxman & Co., all the right, title and interest of the Petitioner Narayan Waman Jookar in the property of Freehold land with a building standing thereon being Plot No. 1 Y Road South of Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, admeasuring 500 square yards or thereabouts, situate on Y Road (South) Bombay forming part of New Survey No. 1417 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 391 (part) of Mahim Division and Municipal G Ward No. 4157/2 and Street No. 5188.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (Other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 20th day of March, 1939, lodge in my office an Affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAJ.
Commissioner.

10716.

## Legal Notices

No. 285 dated 28-2-39.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 3374 of 1925.

DHANJI RAGHAVJI ... Plaintiff.
versus.
BALKRISHNA PURSHOTTAM MANTRI & Anr. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 27th January, 1939, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the following property:—

All that piece of land, situate at Plot No. 9 of Bhatwadi Estate of the Improvement Trust of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 42 square yards be the same a little more or less bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1378 of Girgaum Division and Municipal Ward D. No. 75, New Bhatwadi Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (Other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 20th day of March, 1939, lodge in my office an Affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAJ.
Commissioner.

10715.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
was a film that will long be remembered by the millions who enjoyed it. It was produced by EDWARD SMALL, whose motto is entertainment.
Now that same producer has used the same motto to build new masterpiece.
Watch these Columns for details.

PATHE
DAILY: 4-15, 7-15, & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun & Hol.: 1-30 p.m.
3rd WEEK of SAGAR'S TRIUMPH in ORIGINALITY presenting
SABITA DEVI
IN
"LADIES ONLY"
WITH
SURENDRA, BIBBO, PRABHA
ADVANI, HARISH

EVERY SHOW IS PACKED!
Because
REX PICTURES PRESENT
PACKED with THRILLS, CHILLS and SPILLS:
"THE SECRET FIVE"
alias "PUCCA—BADMASH"
Starring: VATSALA KUMTEKAR MERCHANT, MARUTIRAO AHELWAN, BHIM, ETC.
DRAWING CROWDS
AT
THE GLOBE
TALKIES :::: SANDHURST ROAD
TIME:—Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Mon. & Holidays at 2 p.m.

ADHIKAR
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
PLAZA

# Motoring & Aviation

## Future Of Skilled Pilot

### Will He Disappear With Invention Of Automatic 'Planes

In the ideal case an aeroplane, like any other piece of machinery, should perform its functions automatically—taking off, flying and landing with minimum interference on the part of the pilot. It is perhaps even possible to visualise in the near future a state of mechanically perfect flight in which the pilot requires less skill than the average motor car owner.

Apart from a progressive rise in performance, the improvement of the aeroplane in stability and dependability is steady and obvious. But these improvements sometimes bring with them an increasing burden of complication so that it may be said that the modern pilot must know more while tending to fly less. In other words there is more demand for the ability to make quick decisions from information given by a host of instruments than for those more physical qualities which enable air sense and actual manipulation of controls to combine.

EARLY DAYS.

In the earliest days of power flight the skill required even to keep oneself in the air was considerable. Aeroplanes suffered from various aerodynamic disabilities, motors were only just capable of keeping the apparatus the right side of stalling point; and might fade out at any moment; and moreover the pilot had always at the back of his mind the precarious nature of the assumptions by which the strength of his flimsy craft had been determined.

The necessities of the War of 1914-18 accelerated the production of aircraft which could be flown fairly easily by the young man of average physical fitness. In most types manoeuvrability had by then enormously improved, stressing was being approached scientifically, and with the light wing loadings and comparatively mild performance of those days reasonably safe pilots were turned out in thousands.

AND NOW

At the present day aircraft types differ so widely that no all-embracing standard of piloting skill can be applied. They range in weight from under 1,000 lbs. to over 35,000 lbs.; they may be heavily or lightly loaded; military, commercial or private; in some cases they are of the very simplest construction with control limited to stick, rudder bar and throttle; in others a complex installation with literally hundreds of instruments and/or controls. We have on the one hand an aircraft which can be safely flown by anyone after a few hours of instruction, and on the other, one needing the control of a pilot of wide experience.

The more exacting the work of an aircraft, the more complicated it must tend to be. High performance, all-weather safety, and size itself, these and other factors all make their contributions to complexity. Are there any reasons to suppose we can avoid the obviously unsatisfactory state of affairs in which aircraft—especially transport aircraft—can only be handled by a limited number of highly trained specialists? We think that there are, and that the kind of skill we associate with the present-day pilot will disappear.

DECENTRALISATION.

The small, private aircraft has already come far in the direction of becoming foolproof, and it will certainly achieve that end soon. As to the large commercial and military types, these must before very long reach the stage in which they will be controlled much in the same way as sea-going vessels. Actual operation of controls will be delegated to various members of the crew, but absolute control will be the captain's. Already this stage approaches, and since the time of the first really large experiment, the Dornier D.O.X., more than one aircraft has been designed to fly with each of its many engines running under the eye of a separate engineer-mechanic. It does not seem such a far cry, then, to the time when an aircraft's crew will take up their stations on the orders of the captain and proceed with special duties which together would have been entirely beyond the powers of any single pilot, however capable.

Already in the larger classes of commercial aircraft, command is vested in men of experience and maturity, men whose chief asset is their knowledge of the conditions their craft have to face and of how they will meet those conditions.

EXCEPTIONS.

We admit of course, that there will exist for some time certain military aircraft which require exceptional personal skill to achieve a high degree of manoeuvrability. And it is to be hoped that aerobatics will never be lost to us. True that so far as the pilot is concerned they serve only to show the degree of control he has over his craft, much as the trick cyclist of the stage does when he rides on one wheel. But aerobatics are to ordinary flying what the ballet is to ordinary life. Both are idealisations and can only be judged by their own standards. Here then, the skilled pilot may survive.

(General Aircraft News.)

## STORY OF SAFETY GLASS

### Accidental Discovery That Revolutionised Safety Conditions On Highways

It was purely matter of carelessness. First, French chemist Edouard Benedictus had neglected to wash one of his laboratory bottles.

Second, in his too-hasty efforts at rearranging his shelves, he had dropped that particular bottle and smashed it. As he tells it himself:

"One evening in 1903, as I was arranging my physiochemical laboratory, a bottle from a high shelf slipped from my hands, falling the entire height of the room. I picked it up. It was intact, but starcracked inside like Bohemian crystal. Not a splinter of glass was detached from the bottle or seemed likely to become detached."

"Fifteen years before, this bottle had contained a mixture of alcohol, ether, acetone, amyl acetate, and trinitrocellulose. The mixture had completely evaporated, coating the inside with a celluloid-like enamel. This strong interior support alone prevented shattering of the bottle. I labeled it with the circumstances of its fall and replaced it."

The incident appealed to Benedictus as being odd, but not particularly significant. He had almost dismissed it from mind when, one day, he witnessed a taxicab collision in which a young woman was badly cut by flying glass. Later, he saw a similar accident which had more tragic consequences.

"One day after dinner," he recalls, "I was reflecting on these two accidents, when suddenly the image of my falling bottle appeared before me. I dashed into my laboratory. I realized the possibilities of that bottle. At dawn next morning, I found myself with the container in my hands. I had not moved for nine hours, but had planned a programme which I later executed, point by point."

"That day saw the creation of the first piece of laminated glass ever given to the world. It was manufactured with the aid of an old copy press, but its humble beginning has been gloriously eclipsed by its present successful usage as well as the amazing and unlimited possibilities for its future."

Not until 1926 was safety glass introduced to the public. At the auto show of that year, a big league pitcher burned one of his fast ones at a pane of conventional plate glass. The pane exploded into a thousand jagged pieces. He wound up again and sent another scorcher against a second pane of glass. The ball thudded against the glass and dropped to the floor. The glass got snowy at the point of impact, with radiating cracks. But there were no flying slivers.

Safety glass was instantly in demand. Manufacturers used it for windshields. Later, they installed it all around. Still later, they substituted safety plate glass for ordinary safety glass, because of its distortion-free vision. What's so different about it, you ask. And how is it made?

SPIRITUAL CO-OPERATION AMONG ASIATIC NATIONS.

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

With a view to promoting spiritual co-operation among Asiatic nations, a friendly meeting of nine Asiatic countries will be held in Japan in September this year by the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society. Under the plan prepared by the society, three each of the cultural, religious and economic representatives of Manchukuo, Inner Mongolia, China, Siam, India, Burma, French-Indo-China and the Philippines will be invited to Tokyo to sit in conference for two days.—United Press.

## RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

### G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

| | Arr. H.M | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 10 |
| Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.) | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail (Nagpur) | 7 50 | 17 40 |
| Calcutta Mail (Chhecki) | 9 00 | 20 45 |
| Madras Express | 10 10 | 15 00 |
| Poona Mail | 10 25 | 17 30 |
| Punjab Mail | 11 15 | 18 30 |
| Nagpur Express | 13 50 | 21 35 |
| Poona Fast (Pass.) | 17 00 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 24 | 8 05 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 15 | 7 00 |

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 3 35 | 23 50 |
| Delhi Express | 6 00 | 22 15 |
| Gujarat Mail | 6 45 | 22 00 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 25 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 15 | 21 15 |
| | Mon | (Sat) |
| *The Flying Ranee Surat | 9 48 | 15 10 |
| The Flying Ranee, Surat | 10 38 | 18 05 |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 14 15 | 22 30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 18 45 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 20 33 | 9 25 |

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

| | Arr. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) | 8 40 |

### AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

**LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).**
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

**BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON**
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

**BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO**
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

**COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)**
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

**BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.**
Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)**
Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

**BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN**
Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)**
Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

**BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.**
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.
Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6-15 p.m.

**BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR**
Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 a.m.

The EXCELSIOR
THEATRE: ..... :FORT
DAILY: 3-30, 6 30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY SHOWING:
The Pride Presentation from NEW THEATRES, LTD.
"THE ENEMY"
("DUSHMAN")
Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI and NAJAM
Directed & Photographed By:
Sjt. NITIN BOSE
—:MUSIC:—
PT. PUNKAJ MULLICK
"DUSHMAN"
(The ENEMY)
Drawing Crowds every Show
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Mon. at 1-45
KRISHNA
TALKIES ::: DUBASH THEATRE
SPECIAL SHOW:—
A Mythological Super Tamil Hit:
"YAYATHI"
Will be Screened on SUNDAY, 5th March at
BROADWAY
AT 10-30 A.M.

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# AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The application filed by Mr. Shamdasani on Tuesday before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, that the Magistrate was not competent to try the Central Bank case because he was a tenant of the Bank was opposed by Mr. Lam on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Lam said that the statements made in the application were not correct. The property in which Mr. Haji resided did not belong to the Bank but to certain parties, and the Bank as mortgagees had filed a suit in the High Court in which Mr. H. C. Captain was appointed Receiver and he was recovering the rents.

It was, therefore, not correct to allege that Mr. Haji was a tenant of the Bank.


# THE EXCELSIOR

FROM TO-MORROW

HELL-BENT FOR GLORY...
HEAVEN HELP THEM ALL!
At dawn these warbirds climb to battle! At dusk some of them return to live and love and fight again!

ERROL FLYNN

as the dashing leader of

"THE DAWN PATROL"

A WARNER BROS. Picture

with

BASIL RATHBONE
DAVID NIVEN
DONALD CRISP · Melville Cooper
Barry Fitzgerald · Carl Esmond
Directed by EDMUND GOULDING

Screen Play by Seton I. Miller and Dan Totheroh • From an Original Story by John Monks Saunders • Music by Max Steiner


# WATER-PIPE BURST IN CITY

## Supari Bag Locality Flooded: Traffic Held Up

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Traffic was held up for several hours at Supari Baug as a result of a terrific main water pipe burst early this morning.

One of the main pipes burst with a sudden explosion at about 3-30 a.m. to-day and gallons of water sprouted up with terrific force. Lakhs of gallons of water gushed out and the whole locality was inundated.

The municipal authorities were immediately on the scene and started repair work. Repair work went on the whole day.

The whole locality looked like a flooded area and the road was practically blocked for traffic. The Tramway Company arranged for transhipping the passengers.

# 'FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF LATE MR. GOKHALE'

## Premier Kher's Advice To Students Of Hakim High School

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, (By Mail.)

The 19th Anniversary of S. P. Hakim High School, Bordi was celebrated under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Balasaheb Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay. Mr. Kher, who came specially here was accompanied by Mr. V. S. Bhide, Educational Secretary.

Mr. Govindrao Vartak, M.L.A., and President of the District Local Board, and Prof. S. B. Ranade of Ismail College addressed the gathering on behalf of the guests.

Mr. Kher in his presidential speech said that he came in close contact with Bordi people long ago and was well acquainted with the various activities going on in the village. In educational matters, Bordi High School had set an example to other institutions in the Presidency and was glad to find that Mr. Bhise had been taking a prominent part in the working out of the Wardha Plan. The experiment that the Bordi School was carrying on for the last 19 years by introducing Agriculture and Weaving, the regular curriculum was now accepted as a practical proposition by the whole of India. The cosmopolitan nature of the school was a remarkable feature. Parsis, Muslims and Hindus vied with one another in helping the institution with big donations. The institution such as that pupils of all castes and creeds got together and learned, helped to check the poisoning of their national life by the propaganda of communal organisations.

Concluding, he exhorted the boys to follow the example of late Mr. Gokhale after whom the Society was named to devote their lives to the cause of mass education like their worthy Principal, and expressed the hope that Bordi would soon rise to the status of well-known educational institutions of foreign countries by building up traditions.

Six months' study of the British army will be undertaken by Major-General Lavarack, Chief of the General Staff, who is leaving for England on May 9.


Begins To-day

NEW EMPIRE

DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ZORRO RIDES AGAIN

WITH

DASHING.. DARING SPECTACLE!

REPUBLIC PICTURES presents

THE BOLD CABALLERO

with

BOB LIVINGSTON
HEATHER ANGEL

Directed by WELLS ROOT
Original screen play by WELLS ROOT
based on idea by JOHNSTON McCULLEY
Produced by NAT LEVINE
A REPUBLIC PICTURE
in thrilling NATURAL COLOR

An R-K-O RADIO Release

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with full Running Commentary!

Also:—WALT DISNEY'S Technicolor Cartoon.

Book Early! 'Phone 20286

Madan Mahal Railway Station where a new overbridge and a new platform have been constructed for the convenience of those attending the Congress at Tripuri.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-30 p.m. Champaklal C. Naik. 12-45 Bindrabani on Sarod. 12-55 Bhajan. 1-0 Market rates. 1-10 Ladio Pioglam. 1-20 Saraswati Mane. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Geography, By Principal Atre, 3-50 Music. 3-55 Art of reading. 4-15 Sports talk. 6-0 Gujarati songs. 6-15 Ebrahim. 6-20 Miss Savitri G Motivene (vocal) 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Gujarati Bhajans. 8-0 Trade review. 8-15 Shrimati Narvekar. 8-45 Gharcha Aher. A Marathi farce by D. V. Gupte. 9-0 News in Hidustani. 9-15 Universities Conference, by N.. K. Sidhanta, 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Film review. 10-5 Melody Trio. 10-20 Leo Desouza: Tenor. 10-30 Melody Trio. 10-40 Mena Silas: Pianoforte 10-50 Melody Trio. 11-0 Epilogue.

### Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. and 12-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Amanat Ali. 7-0 Sazgiri on Sarangi. Played by AIR Instrumentalist. 7-10 Master Nagesh. 7-20 Geets from the discs. 7-30 to 7-45 As in Bombay 1. 7-45 Patiale-ki-Gayki. 7-45 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-15 Shrimati Narvekar. 10-30 Rageshri on violin. 10-35 Amanat Ali. 11-0 Epilogue.

### B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Sweet Thames Flow Softly 8-25 Club of Queer Trades, Episode 2: 'Painful Fall of Great Reputation'. 8-50 Music from Movies 9-30 News 9-50 Next Week's Programme 10-0 Midsummer and the Martineaus.

### Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc)

8-0 a.m. Recitation from Quran. 8-15 Naat-i-Rusul. 8-20 Mumtaz Qawwal and party. 8-45 Salam by Delhi Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Gajrabai. 9-30 Sitar recital: 9-35 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev. 9-50 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerjee.

12-0 noon Records.

1-25 p.m. Famous dance quartets. 6-10 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerjee: Bhajan. 6-30 AIR trio. 6-40 Mumtaz Qawwal and party 7-0 Israj recital. 7-5 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev. 7-15 For Villagers only 8-0 Tradition and experiment in Urdu poetry. 8-15 Gajrabai. 8-30 Manik Sen Gupta. 8-35 Anil Kumar. 8-50 Mumtaz Qawwal and party. 9-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra: Behag. 9-0 If I were one and twenty again. 10-15 Anil Kumar. 10-30 Gajrabai. 10-45 Mumtaz Qawwal and party.

### Delhi—II Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Mumtaz Qawwal and party. 7-35 Your selections. 7-45 Gajrabai 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Light symphony Orchestra. 10-0 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 Sadie Whitmarsh. Comedienne.

### Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

### Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. Webster Booth: Tenor 12-50 Music 1-17 Music 1-30 Readings From Quran 1-45 Biraj Banerjee 2-5 Islamic Programme 5-0 For Children 6-0 Girls and Boys come out to play 6-40 When Sun Goes Down 7-30 Air Players 8-30 Moharram Programme 9-30 Army and R.A.F. Boxing Championship Finals.

### Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-50 As in Calcutta 1

### Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. It Might Interest You 2-5 Cottage Industries by K. C. Rama Krishnan 2-20 Music 4-0 Things of Interest (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama' 4-5 Stories from Great Epics: Prahlada by C. Meikandan 4-20 Music 5-0 Ariyakudi S. Ramaswami Iyengar: Vocalist 6-0 Shrimati A. Sitalakshmi Ammal: Vocalist 6-30 A. Krishnamurti Rao Vocalist 7-5 Abhogi on Jaltarang 7-15 Unheard Voices (Tamil) by K. S. Muthuswami 7-30 Carnatic Orchestra 7-40 In the High Court of Humanity at Broadcasting House, Madras 8-25 Vainika Sikhamani Mulugu Sivananda Sastri: Veena 9-20 Sri Raga Pancharatna Kirtana 9-35 Vainika Sikhamani Mulugu Sivananda Sastri: Veena.

### Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 As in Madras 1.

60.89 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I 6-0 p.m Prarthana Geet 6-10 Pathamu 6-20 Light Variety by Kumari Sugandhi 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1 9-35 Song Recital 9-50 Rev. Martin Witte: Cello 10-0 Wew Smith and a Piano.

### Lahore Programme

6-0 In Orchestra 6-5 Recitation. From Quran 6-20 Shamshad Begam 6-30 For Countryside 7-15 Music in Schools (Hindustani) by K. L. Rallia Ram 7-35 Moti Ram Sharma 7-45 Shamshad Begam 8-5 A Flute Recital. By N. C. Sharma 8-8 Moti Ram Sharma 8-22 Shamshad Begam 8-42 A Flute Recital. By N. C. Sharma 8-45 Music Lesson. 39 A talk by Gayak 9-0 Choori Wali 9-45 Interlude 9-50 Enakshi Rama Rao 10-0 Punjab Police String Orchestra.

### Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Arti 5-40 Kumari Archana Lahiri of Sultanpur 6-5 G. N. Goswami Violin 6-20 Govind Narayan Natu 6-50 Shrimati Shanta Bodas 7-10 Tunes of Yesterday 7-20 Pageant of Hindi Poetry Pt. M. P Dwivedi 7-30 Kumari Archana Lahiri of Sultanpur 7-50 Rozwell Loyall 8-0 Informal Discussions. 4 8-15 Hori 8-45 Govind Narayan Natu 9-50 G. N Goswami 10-0 Govind Narayan Natu 10-25 Shrimati Shanta Bodas 10-40 Kumari Archana Lahiri of Sultanpur.

# All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 2.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

| Station | Rainfall: Past 24 Hours Total | Rainfall: Since 1st Nov | Rainfall: Difference to normal. | Temperature: Max. | Temperature: Min. | Temperature: Difference to normal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amraoti | — | 0.3 | —1.6 | 95 | 70 | — |
| Akola | — | ... | —1.7 | 95 | 71 | — |
| Ahmedabad | — | 0.1 | —0.2 | 84 | 61 | — |
| Ajmer | — | 1.6 | +0.5 | 68 | 49 | — |
| Ahmednagar | — | ... | —1.4 | 93 | 62 | — |
| Ambala | T | 5.2 | +1.1 | 70 | 50 | T |
| Allahabad | — | 1.3 | —0.6 | 90 | 64 | — |
| Benares | T | 3.0 | +1.1 | 92 | 65 | T |
| Bareilly | — | 1.1 | —1.5 | 77 | 55 | — |
| BOMBAY | — | 1.1 | +0.5 | 83 | 71 | — |
| Bangalore | — | 0.7 | —3.2 | 89 | 60 | — |
| Bhopal | — | 0.4 | — | 86 | 56 | — |
| Baroda | — | ... | — | 86 | 52 | — |
| Belgaum | — | 1.1 | —1.1 | 94 | 64 | — |
| Bahawalpore | — | 0.9 | —0.2 | 66 | 38 | — |
| Bijapur | — | 0.1 | —1.5 | 97 | 70 | — |
| Bellary | — | 0.1 | —2.5 | 97 | 70 | — |
| Bhavnagar | — | 0.5 | +0.1 | 86 | 57 | — |
| Chittagong | — | 4.6 | +0.5 | 90 | 67 | — |
| Calcutta | T | 1.7 | —0.7 | 94 | 70 | T |
| Cuttack | — | 0.7 | —2.1 | 98 | 71 | — |
| Cawnpore | 0.3 | 1.3 | —0.5 | 91 | 59 | 0.3 |
| Calicut | — | 1.5 | —5.5 | 89 | 73 | — |
| Colombo | — | 15.3 | —8.3 | 92 | 70 | — |
| Cheerapunji | — | 4.9 | —2.2 | 60 | 54 | — |
| Cocanada | — | 10.2 | +3.3 | 94 | 71 | — |
| Cochin | — | 6.7 | —3.1 | 87 | 74 | — |
| Dehra Dun | 0.1 | 9.4 | —2.5 | 69 | 45 | 0.1 |
| Delhi | — | 1.5 | —0.8 | 71 | 49 | — |
| Dehra I. Khan | — | 1.4 | —0.2 | 66 | 44 | — |
| Darjeeling | — | 0.9 | —1.9 | 57 | 46 | — |
| Desa | — | 0.2 | —0.2 | 80 | 51 | — |
| Dalhousie | — | 15.7 | —1.3 | — | — | — |
| Fort Sandeman | — | 4.7 | +2.3 | 45 | 27 | — |
| Gorakhpur | — | 1.1 | —0.5 | 86 | 63 | — |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | — | ... | —1.7 | 97 | 64 | — |
| Hyderabad (Sd.) | — | 0.8 | +0.2 | 76 | 50 | — |
| Indore | — | ... | —1.1 | 82 | 52 | — |
| Jhansi | — | 0.7 | —0.7 | 89 | 55 | — |
| Jubbulpore | — | 1.8 | —0.7 | 92 | 63 | — |
| Jacobabad | — | 1.8 | +1.0 | 69 | 44 | — |
| Jaipur | — | 1.4 | +0.3 | 89 | 52 | — |
| Karwar | — | 1.8 | —0.4 | 86 | 69 | — |
| Karachi | — | 2.3 | +1.2 | 75 | 56 | — |
| Kodaikanal | — | 19.0 | +2.1 | 67 | 47 | — |
| Khandwa | — | 0.3 | —0.9 | 92 | 60 | — |
| Lucknow | 0.1 | 1.0 | —0.9 | 87 | 59 | 0.1 |
| Ludhiana | — | 3.3 | —0.5 | 88 | 47 | — |
| Lahore | — | 4.0 | +1.5 | 85 | 45 | — |
| Lyallpur | — | 2.3 | +1.0 | 93 | 41 | — |
| Multan | — | 1.8 | +0.7 | 85 | 40 | — |
| Mysore | — | 1.0 | —2.3 | 91 | 63 | — |
| Madras | — | 3.2 | —18.6 | 91 | 65 | — |
| Marmagoa | — | 1.0 | — | 84 | 71 | — |
| Malegaon | — | 0.1 | —0.9 | 92 | 60 | — |
| Mussoorie | 0.4 | 7.9 | +0.2 | 45 | 30 | 0.4 |
| Mahableshwar | — | 1.3 | —0.7 | 80 | 60 | — |
| Murree | 0.8 | 17.7 | +7.1 | 33 | 22 | 0.8 |
| Mount Abu | — | 0.7 | —0.1 | 60 | 50 | — |
| Masulipatam | — | 15.5 | +8.4 | 93 | 68 | — |
| Mandalay | — | 4.1 | +1.5 | 93 | 63 | — |
| Mangalore | — | 2.1 | —1.7 | 89 | 74 | — |
| Meerut | — | 4.4 | —1.6 | — | — | — |
| Mercara | — | 2.9 | —1.4 | 84 | 58 | — |
| Nagpur | — | 0.1 | —2.3 | 97 | 66 | — |
| Ootacamund | — | 5.0 | —4.8 | 71 | 43 | — |
| Patna | — | 3.4 | +1.8 | 86 | 65 | — |
| Peshawar | 0.6 | 6.6 | +2.7 | 60 | 39 | 0.6 |
| Poona | — | 0.3 | —1.0 | 92 | 59 | — |
| Pachmarhi | — | 0.7 | —1.9 | 82 | 57 | — |
| Port Blair | — | 19.4 | —2.1 | 85 | 71 | — |
| Quetta | T | 8.2 | — | 33 | 20 | T |
| Ranchi | 0.1 | 4.7 | +1.7 | 87 | 66 | 0.1 |
| Rawalpindi | 0.3 | 11.9 | +5.7 | 54 | 38 | 0.3 |
| Rangoon | — | 10.1 | +6.5 | 93 | 71 | — |
| Ratnagiri | 71 | 2.9 | +1.8 | | 84 | 71 |
| Rajkot | — | ... | —0.4 | 83 | 54 | — |
| Sialkot | T | 7.4 | +2.8 | 65 | 49 | T |
| Sholapur | — | ... | —1.7 | 96 | 69 | — |
| Shillong | — | 4.7 | +1.4 | 60 | 55 | — |
| Simla | T | 5.2 | —2.4 | 44 | 30 | T |
| Surat | — | ... | —0.4 | 86 | 63 | — |
| Salem | — | 1.5 | —3.8 | 96 | 65 | — |
| Trichnopoly | — | 4.5 | —5.0 | 95 | 63 | — |
| Trivandrum | — | 6.2 | —4.2 | 89 | 75 | — |
| Vizagapatam | — | 12.1 | +6.3 | 83 | 74 | — |

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

## POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Mar. 2.

The western depression passed away causing fairly widespread and locally heavy rain or snow along and near Western Himalayas, local falls in the North West Frontier Province and a few light showers in Baluchistan. There has also been scattered rainfall over the region of east united provinces to south Bengal and in Assam. Temperatures were markedly below normal in north-west India.

Chief amounts of rainfall—Sonamarg—five inches; Murree, Cherat three quarters; Muktesar, Mussooree, Peshawar half; Burdwan, Cawnpore, Rawalpindi quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.2 degrees 1.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.8 degrees 2.0 (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 288 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-3-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.


# 5 Reasons why modern parents serve this delicious breakfast

A bowl of KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES with milk and sugar

1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs*

223.26 calories 210 calories

2 Digests easily

3 So delicious, so crisp—children love it

4 Helps children take more milk

5 No cooking—no fuss. Served in 30 seconds

*Shown by an analysis made at a leading dietetic laboratory.

DO YOU KNOW that your child burns up energy every time he takes a breath? Then think how much more he uses up in active play and school work.

Help him, Parents, to *renew* that energy. Start his day with KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes, served with milk and sugar. That way, he'll get more food energy than three eggs will supply.

And remember—KELLOGG'S are ready to serve—the 30-second breakfast! Buy a packet from your stores today!

SACRILEGE!

KNOW YE ALL GOOD PEOPLE OF HOLY BENARES—AN OUTRAGE IS BEING PERPETRATED—

MAHANT KASHIPATI'S SON KAVI CHANDAN IS ASSOCIATING WITH SWEEPER BADAL'S DAUGHTER ROOPA—LET ALL BEWARE LEST—

A Film Epic!

SARASWATI CINETONE'S

It's True

ROSE

MOTILAL, BABA VYAS, PT. CHOBHE, USHA, CHANDANI and a Thousand others!

DIRECTED BY: CHOWDHARY

AT CENTRAL TO-MORROW!

TIMINGS:—

A KAPURCHAND RELEASE

# Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

## Cash Shapes Impressively: Panna Prince An Improving Sort

**(By "CHHONICLE" TRACK CORRESPONDENT)**

**Several useful gallops were noted through the week and competition for the end of the season prizes is likely to be keen.**

WHY (Evans) covered nine furlongs at a useful pace on the race-track, WHAT'S WHAT accompanying him over the last seven. Former is an improving sort.

There was little to choose between DIGNITARY (Rook) and ROMNEY (Eond) at the end of a brisk nine furlongs. They are well

BOULDNOR (Rook) shaped better than MISTRAL (Selby) in a run over the nine.

LOCHINESS (Sibbritt) covered nine furlongs at a rousing pace and gave satisfaction. TAQDIR hooked in from the five and moved smartly.

FRESSMAN (Brace) disposed of ROYAL TASK (R. Boy) in a sharply run ten furlongs. Former is in grand trim.

CASH (R. Boy) accounted for ATIWANT (R. Boy) and FIELD MARSHAL (Britt) when the trio contested a good pace ten furlongs gallop.

PANNA PRINCE (Mendoza) had HAUT MONDE (Bell) beaten in a rousing mile gallop. Former is fast coming to hand.

JOVIAL PRINCE (Brace) gave a speedy display for seven furlongs. One to back again.

HOW'S THAT (Evans) and LORD BYRON (Britt) were well together at the end of a fast six. Fit horses.

FRESH KID (Selby) had the measure of BASTION (Bond) and HIMAT (Bullock) in a dash over seven furlongs. She is in fine fettle just now.

MONTE CARLO (Marrable) beat VAUCHAN HILL (Burn) over seven furlongs. The former is not very reliable

GAITETRA (Brace) gave a pleasing display when sent seven furlongs She has made notable improvement.

GANGASAGAR II (Britt) was superior to DICK TAPPER (R. Boy) when the pair traversed seven furlongs.

DARK FELLOW (Sibbritt) held CAVALIER (Field) in a dash over the five.

NIGHT ALARM (Selby) moved really well over nine furlongs. Does not reproduce track form.

MAS D'ANTIBES (R. Boy) had GAY BACHELOR (Burn) for company in a nine furlongs' spin. He is very well just now.

WITNESS (Brace) snowed to advantage in a brisk mile run.

BURGESS (Evans) gave a speedy display for six furlongs. He is showing his old ability as a galloper.

GREAT STAR (Brace) went a fast six furlongs in attractive style.

GHAZALAN (Britt) had a try-out with DAHMAN SURI (R. Boy) and JOHN WILKES (R. Boy) over the six and was easily superior to his companions.

WHITE FLOWER (M. Khan) gave a very good account of himself when sent six furlongs.

SAYID BEG (Bell) is an improving sort. He went a good six furlongs and gave satisfaction.

LOVELY ONE (Evans) put in pleasing work over five furlongs.

AL HYDERI (Hutchins) beat MAHJUB SONI (R. Boy) over six furlongs.

Note:—SILVER ARMOUR, WALK OVER, DOMINIC and WANGALLA.

# Aerobatics At Low Level Always Dangerous

## ORDINARY AIR TRAVELLING INVOLVES NO SUCH RISKS

### *KABALI ON JUHU TRAGEDY: NO CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION BY PUBLIC*

**New light was thrown by Mr. Kabali, Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club on the tragic accident which occurred at Juhu last Sunday, in the course of an interview with a "Chronicle" representative.**

"What was the accident at Juhu the other day due to. It has been generally given to understand that India affords best climatic condition for aviation and hence people are anxious to know the cause of such incident," said the "Chronicle" representative.

"There is no question whether India has many advantages. As a matter of fact one can forecast whether months ahead. This incident it appears was due to low spinning, i.e., low stunting which the Pilot in his enthusiasm tried to carry out at the great risk of life. Low flying over cities and stunting below 2000 ft. is not allowed," said Mr. Kabali.

"This rule is kept I think purposely for two reasons.

(1) To avoid landing in thick area. If something goes wrong with the engine, the 'plane, if it is above the mentioned height, could easily be glided down outside the city.

(2) That if while stunting any mistake happens the Pilot has sufficient time to correct the same."

"Why are such stunts done" asked "Chronicle" representative.

"It is necessary for every pilot to know such stunts so as to enable him not to lose presence of mind and act properly in cases of emergency," said Mr. Kabali.

"Such stunts look very attractive and amaze the people to a great extent. One thing should be borne in mind that such stunts are quite safe if performed at a proper height.

"Mr. Nicolson was undoubtedly very clever and experienced and would have certainly come out safe had he sufficient height. I would also suggest that one should not take such great risk and play with one's own life just for the sake of entertaining the public. Because the general public do not understand the technic of the thing and could easily be entertained and amazed to the same degree even if the stunts were performed at a reasonable height."

"Do you think your traffic will suffer due to this," asked the "Chronicle" representative.

Of course, such unhappy incidents do give a rude shock to the public in our country when they are just becoming air-minded and hence such incidents are likely to give a little setback to the progress of Aviation," said Mr. Kabali.

"But I might say that the public should not at all be worried because aerobatic and regular flying are altogether different things, and there are clear and definite instructions to all our pilots not to take any chance with the service 'planes. As a matter of fact they do not take the slightest chance with the plane and they take charge of the same when they are absolutely fit and the pilots are 100 per cent. satisfied with the engine."

**BETWEEN your teeth**

In between your teeth, ugly stains develop untouched unless you use a *fully* penetrative toothpaste — Odol Tooth Paste! Odol *whitens* your teeth by gently penetrating to every part of their surface and in between as well, removing not only the surface mucus but the hard deposit beneath, which is a breeding ground for decay germs. For gleaming, beautiful teeth, always use Odol. Perfect for children's teeth too.

**Odol**

FRESH-ANTISEPTIC! Odol Mouthwash prevents throat infection and colds. Try it after smoking too.

**TOOTH PASTE**

FOR GLEAMING TEETH

O.T.10.


# Unemployment Due To Prohibition

## City Corporation's Plea To Govt. To Provide Relief Measures

The following resolutions will be considered by the Municipal Corporation to-day.

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz will move:—

That the Commissioner be informed, that the Corporation are of opinion that no article or commodity required for Municipal purposes should be purchased from any person other than a manufacturer or a dealer or a stockist in that particular article or commodity.

CHECK TO CORRUPTION.

That the Corporation do appoint a Committee (to be named at the meeting) to consider ways and means for checking and eradicating the alarming corruption that is prevalent in the Municipality.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole looks with apprehension on the impending unemployment caused by the introduction of prohibition and will therefore move that since as a result of the policy proposed to be adopted by the Government of Bombay of enforcing total prohibition in the City of Bombay and its Suburbs a large number of people will be thrown out of employment, His Worship the Mayor be requested to impress upon the Government the necessity of giving immediate relief and employment to these people.

SPEED LIMIT.

He will also move:

That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that some restriction is necessary to be levied on the speed of motor cars, motor lorries, etc., in the City with a view to avoiding accidents which occur mainly owing to the high speed at which motor conveyances are running at present in the City.

MILK ADULTERATION.

Mr. M. M. Killedar will move:

That in view of the increasing sale in the City of adulterated milk prepared out of skimmed milk powder is not as nourishing as pure milk, the Commissioner be requested to consider and report on the desirability of requesting Government to control the import of such products and to compel the manufacturers and traders to colour the product so that it cannot be utilised for adulteration of milk.

# INDIAN YOUTH MUST TAKE TO GLIDING

## Pt. Malviya's Appeal For Support To A. I. Institute

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: Feb. 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement:—

Gliding has become very popular in many countries of the West. England, America, France, Germany and Russia have taken steps to encourage gliding among the youth of their country. It is high time that organised endeavour is made to train Indian youth also in gliding.

Proceeding Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya says that gliding is the poor man's air sport. It is also cheap and safe and will soon become very popular. It will make the youth of the country air-minded, bold, daring and infuse into them a spirit of adventure.

I am glad that the All-India Institute has been formed to popularise gliding. I wish the institute every success. I hope various Provincial Governments and States will encourage the movement by extending their patronage and financial support.

Contributions may be sent to Pt. Krishnakant Malaviya, M.L.A. (Central), Delhi, General Secretary of the All-India Gliding Institute.

Pt. M.M. Malaviya is not keeping good health and has been enjoined rest by doctors.

### *Children's Mela At Vile Parle*

As a part of the programme for Vasantotsava celebrated by the Shree Vile Parle Gujarati Mandal, a children's Mela was arranged.

The opening ceremony of the Mela was performed by Mrs. Sarojini Mehta. The grounds on which the Mela was held and the stalls in which the children of the members of the Mandal arranged their small shops were beautifully decorated with national flags. About 60 children had their stalls in the Mela and they sold purely Swadeshi goods in their shops.

## M. C. C. v. NATAL

PETERMARITZBURG, Feb. 28.

In the match between M.C.C. and Natal which commenced on Saturday, M.C.C. beat Natal by nine wickets. Natal in their second innings made 219 (Wright 6 for 55.)

M.C.C. in their second venture made 110 runs for the loss of one wicket (Hutton not out 53: Edrich not out 45).

# Costly Law Breaking

## Smugglers' Ruses Foiled: Silk In Tiffin Carrier

Because of the pressure from the customs authorities, smugglers on the Madras coast seem to be changing their tactics. But the breakers of law are finding to their cost that the upholders of law are clever than they.

Articles of high value, but small bulk seem now to be the great attraction. Recently, on the Pondicherry frontier a hot chase was given to a man moving in suspicious circumstances, who dropped the bundle which he was carrying and vanished inside a casuarina plantation. The bundle when opened, was found to contain 2,140 Krementz pins worth approximately Rs. 1,000.

Smugglers, again, tried a piece of ingenuity, which the customs staff equally cleverly unmasked. Three silk sarees were placed inside a tiffin carrier, one in each pan, and covered with a leaf over which cooked rice had been spread. But the unostentatious carrier must have been rudely shocked at the sudden outrage when the tiffin was seized by the customs people!

An interesting seizure was made at Trichinopoly. Information was received that a person was smuggling silk goods in a box resembling an office record box, keeping its keys in a 'service' cover in order to ward off suspicion. The customs man on duty detained the smuggler and when the box was opened, it was found to contain 9 pieces of silk valued at about Rs. 400.

# PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SUBURBS

## Increased Expenditure Sanctioned

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Wednesday.

The Bombay Suburban School Board has prepared a number of schemes in furtherance of the promotion of primary education in the suburban area. At a meeting of the School Board held at Andheri on Tuesday night, Mr. M. K. Deshpande, the Chairman presented his budget estimates for the year 1939-40 which provides an expenditure of Rs. 1,57,600 for the next year leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,437. A special feature of the budget is the provision for compulsory physical education and teaching of Hindustani in primary schools for which Rs. 14,000 have been specially earmarked. No less than Rs. 28,000 are to be given as grant-in-aid to deserving private schools against Rs. 22,000 provided last year. Adult education is to be promoted by means of giving grant-in-aid to night schools to the tune of Rs. 3,000.

The lot of the poor and ill-paid teacher has also received the consideration of the School Board. It will be recalled that the Board at a recent meeting decided to request Government to allow them to increase their starting salaries by Rs. 5 a month. If this request is acceded to, qualified teachers will get a starting salary of Rs. 25 while unqualified one will get Rs. 20 as against Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

Increased provision to the extent of Rs. 14,700 has also been made for salaries of additional teachers who will have to be appointed in the new schools that are springing up in small villages under the Board's jurisdiction. The Board has also made a beginning of purchasing good vernacular magazines to school libraries and has budgeted Rs. 100 for that purpose.

# Indian Is Not A "Coolie"

## Memorandum Of Grievances For Royal Commission

KINGSTON, (Jamaica).

An Indian in Jamaica should not be called a "coolie", urges a memorandum dealing with the disabilities of Jamaica's (East) Indian community which has been compiled by the Indian Association here.

The memorandum asks that heads of Government departments should be instructed not to use the word "coolie" in official communications, and that the use of the word in schools and courts should be stopped.

The memorandum has been presented to Mr J. D. Tyson of the Indian Civil Service, who is investigating the depressed state of East Indians in Jamaica, for submission to the Royal Commission now touring the West Indies

There used to be a Protector of Immigrants who looked after the interests of the Indian community, the memorandum states. But in 1934 the then holder of the office, Mr. F. N. Issacs, retired, and the post was abolished.

At present the Indians had no one to approach. They were a small minority—only about two per cent of the population—and since national feeling had run high, many Jamaicans looked on them as aliens

Since the labour troubles had become aggravated, Jamaica labourers had opposed the employment of Indians.

A number of Indians desired to be repatriated to India, but had not the necessary funds.

They had been warned of the unemployment situation in India and other hardships they would have to face, but still they insisted on being repatriated.

The memorandum requests that provision be made for them, as no time limit or other restriction was imposed on immigration. Dealing with relief, the memorandum points out that, as most Indians do not eat beef or pork, the serving of those meats in the Poor House occasions hardships to Indians admitted there. "No one can deny the great value of the services rendered by the Indians as agricultural labourers in Jamaica, and but for them, Jamaica to-day would not be the country she is in respect to bananas, sugar and rum.—Reuter.

## SALE OF QUININE TABLETS

The Government of Bombay has made special arrangements for the sale of 2 grain quinine tablets in the Province of Bombay. The object which Government has in view is to provide quinine of guaranteed purity to the rural population at the lowest possible rates and at places easily accessible to all, specially with a view to encouraging its use among children who are most susceptible to malaria. These tablets of quinine are on sale at all post offices in the Province under the control of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, including those in Indian States and at villages served by village postmen.

The quality supplied will be pure quinine obtained from a Government Factory. To ensure the contents being genuine and to prevent tampering each packet will bear a Government stamp.

The maximum amount of quinine that any one person may purchase on one day is limited to 5 packets or 30 grains.

The sale price of each packet consisting of 3 two grain tablets will be ½ anna or such other sum as will be notified by Government from time to time.

## INDIAN MONEY ORDERS FOR SUDETENLAND

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Indian money orders for Sudetenland, the territory recently ceded by Czechoslovakia to Germany, which are at present advised to the Postal Administration of Czechoslovakia through the British Post Office, and are thus subject to a deduction by the British Post Office from the amount payable to the payee, will henceforward be exchanged direct between the postal administrations of India and Germany, under the rules and conditions applicable to money orders exchanged between India and Germany, and will not be subject to any deduction.

Thus says a press note issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.—United Press.

# Second Day Of Spring Meeting

## Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Saturday's Nine Events

**The following are the Probables, Weights and order of running for the nine events of the Second Day's Spring Meeting, to be run at Mahaluxmi, tomorrow.**

### *FIRST RACE: 2-15 p. m.*

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses. Starred in Class IV.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Bhutnath 9-0, Silver Armour 7-12, Rotten Row 7-11, Prince Shivaji 7-9 and Peeress 7-9

★ ★

### *SECOND RACE: 2-45 p. m.*

THE KURLA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Jalmood 9-1, Arab Boy 9-1, Noor 8-10, Prince Hishan 8-9, Regent 8-9, King Solomon 8-9, Khundil 8-5, Mahjub Sami 8-4, Chhyad 8-4, Readymoney 8-4, Wadia 8-4, May Moon 8-4, Zafir 8-4, Scindia 8-4, Pretty Prince 8-4 and Nazar 8-4.

★ ★

### *THIRD RACE: 3-15 p. m.*

THE KURLA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Al Hyderi 9-3, Daata 9-3, Shaha 8-11, Raisana 8-10, Lovely One 8-9, The Hawk 8-9, Waabil Iraq 8-9, Khoresan 8-9, Mu'ayad al Furat 8-9, Muwafak 8-9, Sayid Beg 8-5, Sultan Pasha 8-4, Shapoor 8-4, Amnawar 8-4, Small Diamond 8-4, Nafa al Zaman 8-4 and Machine Gun 8-4.

★ ★

### *FOURTH RACE: 3-45 p. m.*

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Div. II—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Reformer 9-2, Taj al Farat 9-0, Sarkhat 8-9, Blanche 8-9, Rajput 8-5, Dahman Suri 8-3, John Wilkes 8-0, Aziza 8-0, Al Kayid 8-0, Farhan Pasha 7-7 and Advocate 7-7.

★ ★

### *FIFTH RACE: 4-15 p. m.*

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Sundown 9-2, Reno 8-12, Rose of Persia II. 8-12, Gordon 8-11, Bright Lad 8-11, Lizzie Baillie 7-4, Split Wine 8-8, Wangalla 8-7, Menado 8-7, Highland Truce 8-6, Night Alarm 8-0, Mount Dil 8-0, Witness 8-0, Dynamite 7-11, Eastern Queen 7-4, Dunmore 7-11, Passiflora II. 7-9 and Falkland 7-4

★ ★

### *SIXTH RACE: 4-45 p. m.*

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

White Flower 9-6, Bahar Neel 8-9, Ghazalan 8-7, Great Star 8-1, Walk Over 7-11, Nur Jehan 7-11, Orient 7-11, Burgess 7-11, Iraq Jewel 7-7 and Taj Subhan 7-4

★ ★

### *SEVENTH RACE: 5-15 p.m.*

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. the Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Why 9-2, Flying Glance 9-2, Grand March 8-0, Motky 9-1, Le Duc 8-11, Flying Orders 8-11, Saxicola 8-9, Dignitary 8-9, Romney 8-8, Glanely 8-7, Oceanus 8-7, Budapest 8-0, Loch Ness 8-7, Atiwant 8-7, Field Marshal 8-4, Dominic 8-4, Talk 8-1, Tall Story 8-1, Panna Prince 8-1, Cotys 7-11, Monocle 7-9, Dictator 7-4 and Pressman 7-4.

★ ★

### *EIGHTH RACE: 5-45 p. m.*

THE FERMOY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Rope Trick 9-2, Autoland 9-2, Gay Pop 8-2, King of France 8-11, Brelan 8-9, How's That 8-9, Lord Byron 8-6, Masque 8-7, Cabotist 8-7, Himat 8-7, Call O'the Glen 8-5, Monte Carlo 8-0, Gangasagar II. 8-0, Nathay 8-0, Harem 7-11 and Nexus 7-9.

★ ★

### *NINTH RACE: 6-15 p. m.*

THE FERMOY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Bastion 9-4, Jovial Prince 9-4, Cavalier 9-4, Cercello 9-0, Mangoola 8-4, Gaitetra 8-11, Pure Scotch 8-11, Sir Amos 8-11, Hustle 8-4, Maharaja's Choice 8-11, What's What 8-8, Warrawing 8-4, Danny Boy 8-4, Mythical Monk 8-2, Dick Tapper 8-2, Devonian 8-0, Faughan Hill 7-13 and Torquemada 7-9.


**"What do you find best for Bronchitis and all Chest Affections?"**

**ANGIER'S is the answer**

For any weakness of throat or chest, or any tendency to tuberculosis; for a troublesome cough, bronchitis or any chest affection, the standard approved treatment is a course of Angier's Emulsion.

It soothes and strengthens the lungs, promotes appetite, greatly improves digestion, and exerts a pronounced tonic, invigorating influence upon the general health.

In sub-acute and chronic bronchitis, Angier's not only relieves the cough, but also improves the nutrition and effectively overcomes the constitutional debility so frequently associated with these cases.

No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house. Remember — Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and it agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs. Equally useful for adults and children.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

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In Honour of
THE TRIPURI
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and
TO HONOUR THE DEMAND OF
CITIZENS OF BOMBAY
ARRIVING From
TO-MORROW
'BRAMHACHARI'
(The "Bachelor")
IN THE
CONGRESS
LANGUAGE
(The LANGUAGE of FREEDOM)
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" 24 " " GWALIOR
" 17 " " NASIK
" 13 " " BELGAUM
" 12 " " KOLHAPUR
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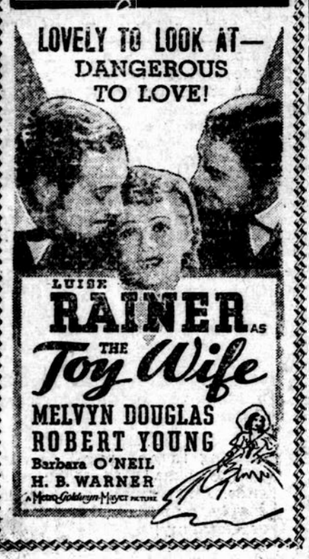
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ROBERT YOUNG
Barbara O'NEIL
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EXTRA!
The Passing of
LORD BRABOURNE
—A great Governor and Administrator!

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 12, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 11, 1358
Parsi: Sehrever 29, 1308
Hightide: 9-46; 20-40
Lowtide: 4-04; 15-57
Sunrise: 6h. 57m.
Sunset: 6h. 46m.

Quinquennial Universities Conference. Convocation Hall, 10-30 a.m.
Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

### Saturday, March 4.

S. S. "Cathay" with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Second Day of Spring Meeting.

WORLI RESIDENTS MOURN GAEKWAR'S DEATH

A condolence meeting of the residents of Worli was held on 26th Feb. on Jamboori Maidan to mourn the death of Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar.

SEASON TICKET FOUND

A G.I.P. Railway quarterly pass from Dadar to Victoria Terminus issued in the name of Dwarkanath Vishnu. Apply personally to the Secretary to the Editor "Bombay Chronicle".

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS POSTPONED

According to the telegraphic request of Mr. Janki Das, Secretary of the Punjab Cyclists' Association, the Council of the Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union has postponed the Cycling Championships of India 'sine die'.

NEPTUNE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The opening ceremony of the 'Neptune Building' of the Neptune Assurance Co., Ltd., will be performed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, at Bhatia Baug, near Victoria Terminus Station, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday)

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Azizul Haque, Miss H. Saunderson and Miss R. Cole arrived at Government House and the Raja of Nagod and Lieut: Commander A.J. Allen lunched at Government House on Thursday.

'A' WARD CITY FATHERS' ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "A" Ward will meet near the Western Gate of the Arthur Crawford Market to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

ROYAL OPERA
HOUSE for ELITE CINE-FANS
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sixth 6 WEEK
of sensational success
INDIA CINE-PICTURES'
"Mother India"
In CINE-COLOURS
'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 8.

EROS
CENTRE of all ATTRACTIONS
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
COLUMBIA brings you the Year's GREATEST ROMANTIC COMEDY:
"GIRLS' SCHOOL"
with
ANNE SHIRLEY
NAN GREY
RALPH BELLAMY
and "50 GORGEOUS GIRLS"—also selected shorts and the latest PARAMOUNT BRITISH NEWS
and on the Stage at 6-30 p. m. only
"BILLY & IRIS" & JOY KEMP
will entertain you and then again you can see them in the Ballroom and Restaurant 7-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.
ADVANCE BOOKING ESSENTIAL
'PHONE 22510.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Road to Glory". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Girls' School" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Enemy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Enemy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-Ki-Jyot". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Toy Wife" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Zorro Rides Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Adhikar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Submarine Patrol." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE—Expired on Thursday, the 2nd March 1939, in Bombay, Uthamna ceremony on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 3-39 p.m. (S.T.) at his residence, 47, Mint Road, Fort.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRESS

In place of Mr. H. J. Mulleneaux as previously announced, Mr. R. K. Aitken will deliver a lecture on "Aspects of Town Water Supply Purification" to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. in the air-conditioned Conference Hall of Electric House."

SAMPLE FAIR AT BOMBAY

A tea party and Premier of Sample Fair of Rayon Textiles will be held to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. at the 1st floor, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, under the auspices of the Federation of Japan Rayon Mfrs'. and Exporters' Association. The Sample Fair will be open to public for 4 days from 7th to 10th of March, 1939.

GODAVARI GOKHALE'S LITERARY CAMPAIGN

Under the auspices of the Suburban Students' Union, Miss. Godavari Gokhale, Secretary, Bombay Adult Education and Literary Campaign Committee and a well-known social worker of the Servants of India Society will deliver a public talk on "Social Service" with particular reference to the Literary Campaign, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. at Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony Santa-Cruz. Seperate accommodation for ladies will be provided.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, a debate will be held in the Secondary Training College, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. when the following proposition will be moved: "That in the opinion of this House, there should be uniformity of text-books in schools."

Mr. C. C. Shah, Mr. S. U. Shukla and Mr. S. N. Havewala will support the proposition; and Mr. H. V. Hampton; Miss P. D. Soonavala and Mr. A. R. Dawood will oppose.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A.. will preside over the debate.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR GHATKOPAR-KIROL MUNICIPALITY

The following persons have been nominated with the approval of the Parliamentary Board B.S.D. as Congress candidate for the ensuing municipal election of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality which is to be held on 26-3-39.

Ward 'A' 1 Mr. Jayantilal K. Vaishnav; 2 Mr. Narayandas G. Lakhpatwalla; and 3 Mr. Bachulal K. Vaishnav.

Ward 'B' 1 Mr. Lakhamsi Ghelabhai; 2 Dr. Prabhulal D. Daftary; and 3 Shrmt. Hiraben Harkishandas Parekh.

Ward 'C' 1 Mr. Jethalal P. Parekh; 2 Mr. Purshottamdas U. Upadhyaya; 3 Mr. Prahaladbhai Keshavlal; and 4 Mr. Ramchandra S. Gavli.

Ward 'D' 1 Mr. Harilal Ramji Mehta, and 2 Dr. Chunilal B Talsanda.

## In Aid Of Devadiga Sudharaka Sangha

KANNADA SOCIAL DRAMA TO BE STAGED TO-DAY

"B.A.", Kanarese social drama, will be staged to-day (Friday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road in aid of The Devadiga Sudharaka Sangha.

ALL-BOMBAY SCOUTERS' CIRCLE

The Hon. Secretary of the All-Bombay Scouters' Circle writes:—

It is proposed to have a Camp-fire at the Worli Jamboree Maidan on Sunday, 5th inst (Holi Day). The Camp-fire will begin at 6-30 p.m. sharp and will close at 8 p.m., Scouts are however requested to come and assemble even earlier, so that they will have an opportunity to come into close contact with each other. In order to facilitate matters, Scouters are requested to communicate the probable number of Scouts that they would be bringing and the items that they would be putting up. If any Scout Troop wishes to stay overnight, the Jamboree Scout Home will only be too glad to put them up for the night. I am sure you are aware that Scout railway concessions are now available for our Association. Those coming by train can get down at Lower Parel (B.B.C.I.) and walk over in the direction of the Worli Sea Face (12 minutes walk).

## JAMNADAS' FLING AT INDIAN PRESS

### Paucity Of Funds For Constructive Work In Provinces

"Bombay Budget proposals" was the subject of a public lecture at Blavatsky Lodge on Thursday evening. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the speaker, said that according to the scheme of Provincial Autonomy, the provincial finances were in the neighbourhood of 12 crores of rupees, of which, the salary bill came to a regular 75 lakhs, and the routine running of the Departments to nine crores. This left a small balance of two crores and 80 lakhs for nation building activities.

PAUCITY OF FUNDS

Considering that an expense of one crore and eighty lakhs, could enable 9 p.c. of the people to be educated, Mr. Jamnadas thought that the amount was absolutely insufficient for any constructive measures. The mortality figures, in the country the havoc by bad living conditions, and disease were incomparably greater for the Indians than the Europeans. Therefore he was of the opinion that under provincial economy, the plans and the proposals for constructive activities, could not be put into practice with appreciable success.

FLING AT PRESS

Continuing he warned the audience not to be led away by the press in the matters; the reports and the headlines, were often misleading, as the underpaid reporters and sub-editors of the Indian Press were not Economics Graduates. In this matter, he continued, the vernacular reporters were even worse, for they were paid much less, and could not be expected to be quite efficient.

## New Hindi Classes

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

New Hindi classes according to the All-India Course of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, preparing students for the Prarambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid examinations, will commence from the first week of March 1939 at the following centres in the city and suburbs.

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena, Choupati:—On Sundays between 8-15 and 10-30 a.m. and week days, afternoon.
(2) Bhagini Samaj, Sandhurst Road:—Week days, afternoon.
(3) Hind Mahila Samaj, Opera House:—Week days, afternoon.
(4) Social Service League, Girgaon:—Week days, afternoon.
(5) Social Service League, Parel:—Week days, afternoon.
(6) Social Service League, Dadar:—Week days, afternoon.
(7) Udyam Mandir, Kelevadi, Girgaon:—Sundays, morning and week days, between 5 and 6 p.m.
(8) Kabibai High School, Holi Chakla, Bori Bunder, on Sundays morning time.
(9) Indian Education Society's Girls' School, near B.B. Rly. Dadar, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, between 8-20 and 9-30 p.m.
(10) Laxminagar, Khar:—Week days between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.
(11) Matunga, Nappoo Hall, (G.I.P.): Week days, 8-45 to 9-45 p.m.
(12) Vile Parle, Tilak Mandir:—Week days, 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and also in the afternoon.
(13) Kovid classes:—On Saturdays and Sundays, between 4 and 6 p.m. at the Gokhale Education Society School, Opposite Congress House, Girgaon.
(14) Urdu Script class:—On Sundays, at 3-30 p.m. Gokhale, School.
(15) Sahitya Visharad (Advanced Hindi) Class for Kovids, Visharads and Graduates, on Saturdays and Sundays at The Gokhale School, Girgaon.

For particulars consult Sabha Office, Adenwala Mansion, Choupati, near Wilson College or at the respective centres.

## Jain Doctors Honoured

Under the auspices of Bombay Youngmen's Jain Society and other Jain Associations including Sthanakwasi Jain Sangh of Ghatkoper, addresses were presented to two Jain Drs. T. O. Shah and D. N. Daphtari, in order to apreciate their selfless services to Jain Sadhus (ascetics) in a gathering held at Sukhanandji Dharmashala Hall, at C. P. Tank recently, Mr Jamnadas Morarji, a prominent Sharebroker, presided.

Dr. T. O. Shah in reply thanked the associations for the address and observed that the medical profession was the only profession, which gave maximum of free service to the public. Bombay public got free medical services to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs per month.

Dr. Daphtary also thanked the gathering.

LEADING EDUCATIONISTS VISIT KHALSA COLLEGE

Mian Afzal Hussain, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, Dr. M. H. Quazi, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad, S. Jodh Singh, Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar, S. Gurmukh Nikal Singh, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Benares University, Dr. K. L. Moudgill, Principal, Science College, Travancore, and many other leading educationists who are in Bombay in connection with the Inter-University Conference, paid a short visit to the Khalsa College, Bombay. They were visibly impressed with the palatial building, spacious sunny rooms, open grounds of the College and the equipments of the Science Laboratories. The Technical Department where the Khalsa College is trying to produce cheap radio sets for rural education, received special attention from the distinguished educationists.

Miss Bhicoo Batlivala, Indian barrister who is now on a lecture tour of the United States.

## MISS BATLIVALA IN U. S. A.

### A Lecture Tour

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Miss Bhicoo Batlivala, reputed to be the first woman to be appointed to an official capacity in India, is now on a lecture tour of the United States to discuss the problems and progress of her native land.

Born in Bombay, Miss Batlivala has spent the greater part of her twenty-six years in England. She was educated at Cheltenham Ladies College and was called to the bar at the age of twenty-one.

In 1935 Miss Batlivala was appointed personal assistant to the Minister of Education of the Government of Baroda by the Maharajah Gaekwar. After six months Miss Batlivala resigned her position to become legal adviser to a London film company.

On March 6 Miss Batlivala will speak in New York's Town Hall on "India: The Struggle for Independence." Miss Batlivala's itinerary has already taken her into six States and she is scheduled to address groups in six others. She will also fill three speaking engagements in Ontario, Canada late this month (February).

Other subjects to be discussed by Miss Batlivala are "Education In India," "The Modernization of India," "The Woman of India." "The Influence of the West on Ancient Indian Culture," and "The Land of Poverty and of the Fat Brown Child."

The Town Hall lecture will deal with the Congress, a large and rapidly growing body of advanced thinkers in India; the Mass Contact Movement as represented by Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru; the future of India within the Empire; the principles and policies of the Congress; India and the League of Nations.

Miss Batlivala's mother, the former Miss M. Guevrek, is a niece of the late Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, K.B.E., C.I.E., a former member of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate from India to the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in 1921.—"News Press Service."

SEND-OFF TO BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS TO JAIPUR (SECOND BATCH).

A general meeting of ladies will be held to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m. at Sitaram Podar Balika Vidyalaya Hall New Building, Tanaswadi to give a send-off to the following Satyagrahis leaving Bombay on 6th instant for Jaipur:—

Indramalji Modi, (Captain); Ramnivasji Kavyatirth; Navalkishorji Sharma; Laduramji Gujjar; and Narayandas Bajaj.

## Arrivals By English Mail

The P. & O. Mail Liner s.s. "Maloja," arrived at the Mole Station, with mails from England and a large number of passengers, at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

Among those who disembarked at Bombay were:—Major-General C. D. Noyes and Mrs. Noyes. Dr. M. R. Bhandari and Mr. N. Fazlurrahman.

NOVAH ORPHANAGE AND MARINE COLLEGE

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Orphanage and Marine College at Novah on Sunday at 5 p.m. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister will preside and distribute the prizes.

## American Doctor Mystified

### At Mahatma Gandhi's Amazing Energy And Vitality

"Mahatma Gandhi's vitality is amazing, something which cannot be explained in ordinary medical terms," said Doctor Peter Bolke, an American Chiropractic physician, who was in attendance on the Mahatma during the last three months at Shegaon and who came to Bombay along with Gandhiji on Sunday.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Doctor Bolke who is a great admirer of the Mahatma said that the stamina and vigour which Gandhiji possesses, despite his frail body and weak constitution, are incredible. When the spirit moves him, he is capable of the most rigorous physical exertion in a cause that appeals to his heart. For instance, said Dr. Bolke, only a week ago his condition was causing some anxiety to his medical attendants who were trying their best to keep him away from unnecessary work and worry. And yet when he had made up his mind to go to Rajkot, he suddenly acquired an uncanny strength to undertake such a tiring journey.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUG.

Dr. Bolke described the Chiropractice (pronounced Ki-ro-prak-tik) system of healing as "the science of analysing, locating and correcting the cause of disease in the human body, without the use of drugs, surgery or other therapeutical appliances." One might thus draw an analogy between this system, and Yoga in which, too, Dr. Bolke is much interested, being a friend of the Ramakrishna mission.

The Chiropractic system, it appears, is becoming very popular in America. In India Dr. Bolke has opened a health centre in Calcutta and another may be opened in Bombay.

## VILLAGE UPLIFT IN AVIDHA

### Bombay's Support

A meeting of the members, donors and sympathisers of the Avidha Village Uplift Group, Bombay was held on Wednesday evening in the New Era School, which was presided by Mrs. Jaishree Raiji.

Mr. Vyas gave the meeting a complete idea of the work done so far. It seemed that (1) The village people have made their own roads. (2) A permanent arrangement is made for cleaning the roads. (3) All the streets are lighted. (4) Two playgrounds have been put up and equipped. (5) A village dispensary is opened. (6) The village library has been reorganised and an yearly grant of Rs. 200 has been secured from the State. (7) Out of the various wells four have been attended to with regard to their cleanliness etc. (8) Necessary fire brigade station has been set up and (9) A training camp was organised to train the young people of the village in helping the various village uplift activities such as, fire brigade work, cleanliness, volunteer corps, village guards, etc.

Mr. Vyas said that this work has been a great success because of the great encouragement and financial support that was being given by the Bombay friends which is no less than Rs. 10,000 He thanked the Bhajana Samaj of Bombay for having decided to depute one worker at their expense to do the village uplift work for 6 months to start with.

Mr. Kulkarni, who is going to be the Head Master of the proposed school gave the audience an idea of the vocational bias that he is going to introduce in the school. An advisory Board from among the members of the Bombay group was formed.

The President thanked His Highness The Maharaja for his keen interest and support to the educational scheme. The meeting also passed a resolution thanking H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla, for his appreciation, recognition and support to the Avidha Gam Seva Mandal and the Vidya Mandir scheme in particular.

Beauty will reward you
A lovely, clear, youthful complexion is the reward of every woman who realizes that Nature needs her help. Every night while we sleep Nature means the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out, but often minute particles of this old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to massage your face and neck each night with pure Mercolized Wax. Then, while you sleep, the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weather-beaten skin revealing the fresh, new, lighter-colored skin beneath. But be sure to get pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) for nothing else works in quite the same natural way. Any Store or Chemist will supply it
Mercolized Wax

3 YEARS' SUFFERING with GASTRIC ULCER
To-day a happy man
Think of it. Three dragging years of daily torture! "Goodness knows I have suffered," writes Mr. S. A., and only those who have themselves borne the agony of gastric ulcer can fully understand what he endured. Here is his letter:
"I feel it my duty to tell you of the wonderful results I had from Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I have been suffering from Gastric Ulcer for three years and goodness knows I have suffered. I have had four X-rays, and I don't think I have worked one full week in two years. To-day I am one of the happiest men through Maclean Brand Stomach Powder."
This is no isolated case. MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder is doing as much—often in seemingly hopeless cases—all over the country. And if this great remedy can do wonders in serious stomach disorders, what can it not do for your Indigestion, Heartburn, Acidity or Flatulence—the *beginning* of serious trouble? Get a bottle at once—only, look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN." Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is only genuine if this signature appears on bottle and carton. Look also for the red seal on the carton. Powder or Tablets. Never sold loose. Cheap imitations may only make your troubles worse. From all chemists and stores.

## FESTIVAL OF TEARS!

### Tenth Day Of Mohurrum In Bombay

"Ashura," the tenth day of Moharram, was observed by Muslims in Bombay yesterday with the usual enthusiasm and religious fervour. It is not (as is sometimes believed) a joyous occasion but the commemoration of a great and tragic martyrdom—a festival of tears! It was a day of prayer, fasting and communal mourning. Congregation meetings were held at various places in the city when religious preachers discoursed on the ethical significance of the martyrdom of Hussain who died about thirteen centuries ago resisting a tyrant and his huge armed forces.

In the afternoon a large number of Muslims flocked to Bandra where *taziyahs* (effigies of the tomb of Hussain) were taken out in procession and immersed in the Sea. Special trains had to be run between the city and Bandra.

## PEACEFUL MOHURRUM AT KOLHAPUR

### 50,000 Hindus And Muslims In Procession

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR: March 2.

Moharrum passed off peacefully here. The annual 'Taboot' procession, accompanied by the first-class Durbar Lavajama of Risala Infantry, and decorated elephants, was more than a mile long and nearly 50,000 Hindus and Muslims participated in it to-day. The procession started at 4 p.m. from the Old Palace and ended at 7 p.m. on the bank of the river Pancha Ganga.

BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME

At Chowpatty Bridge Mandap.
5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Bhajans.
6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Lecture Pandit Maharanishanker.
7 p.m. to 7-15 p.m. Samdhya.
7-15 p.m. to 8 p.m. Lecture by Prof. Indraji.
8 p.m. to 8-15 p.m. Bhajan.
8-15 p.m. to 9 p.m. Swami Sarvadanandji Maharaj.

## TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Of the many roads in the Suburbs calling for attention is surely the Wakola Road which starts from the Santa Cruz Railway Station leading to Koli Kallian.

The condition of the road is so deplorable that travelling by bus or car is rather a tedious job than a pleasure. The road is one mass of pot-holes and the local bus authorities who ply their buses on this route complain that tyres, tubes and springs of buses get badly damaged while running on this route.

The road to Wakola offers ideal spots for picnicking, and if only the condition of the road could be improved, truck loads of picnickers would be seen every week-end.

ROAD-HOGS.

Since the speed limit has been introduced along the Ghodbunder Road, a finely asphalted stretch of roadway, accidents have decreased to a very great extend.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1939

# J. N. TATA

The Birthday Centenary of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, which is being celebrated in this city to-day, is truly a national occasion. The founder of the House of Tata will remain one of the greatest figures in modern Indian history. From humble beginnings and in extremely adverse circumstances, he built up a gigantic industrial organisation, which is pioneer and non-pareil in this country and can compare very favourably with similar enterprises in Europe or America. "One in a million." This was the estimate of Dadabhai Naoroji, the greatest Indian patriot of the last century. Of J. N. Tata it might likewise be said: "One in three hundred and fifty millions." The place of patriots and political leaders, howsoever eminent, can be filled, has been filled and will be filled. Mr. Tata has left a void which is not yet filled and is not likely to be filled for years to come. With the fervour of patriotism and zeal for swadeshism he combined the earnest endeavour of an ardent industrialist and the constructive genius of a master mind in the sphere of civics and economics. A foundation-member of the Bombay Presidency Association in the pre-Congress days, he was a friend of the Indian National Congress the meetings of which he attended regularly and the ideals of which for the educational advancement, economic emancipation and industrial development of the country he translated into action. His name to-day is a household word in India, but how little does he younger generation know of the nation-building work accomplished by this heroic son of India in face of tremendous difficulties and handicaps! To-day we celebrate his birthday centenary, It is much to be wished the celebrations had been planned by the people of India throughout the land on a larger scale. However, the promoters of the movement deserve a word of thanks for enabling the people to recall the daring exploits of this captain of industries and enlightened philanthropist.

## *Pioneer Of Swadeshi*

India is to-day one of the poorest countries in the world. For centuries, however, her name was a synonym for wealth, a symbol of vastness in expanse and resources. A fertile land blessed with perpetual sunshine and rich in harvests, raw material, gold and jewels, she was the theme of many a poem and romance for the Western people. Marlow even sang of merchants and industrialists who traded "'in metals of the purest mould." The Indian manufacturer had, no doubt, their limitations, but of the antiquity of the iron and steel industry in India there is no question. Similarly, from remote times India was famous for her cotton goods. The Dacca weavers' muslins were far-famed for their fineness. One of the ways of testing their fineness was to pass a whole piece, twenty yards in length and one yard in width, through the small aperture of an ordinary finger ring. When the East India Company commenced its commercial career in the country, cotton goods formed the principal item of its business. When, however, England commenced, towards the middle of the eighteenth century, to manufacture her own cloth, the exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India sustained a set-back. How the home industries were killed is a matter of history. There is no need to dwell on that tragedy. We are concerned to-day with the revival of the memory of one who has played the most outstanding part in industrialising the country once more. Whilst others were shedding tears on the appalling poverty of the country, his fertile brain conceived educational and industrial projects of such far-reaching influence on the welfare of the people that the fame of the House of Tatas has spread all over the world. Vast and varied as were his activities in that field, in this article we may refer to only a few. His first industrial venture was the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., started in 1874. Its success as one of the most flourishing cotton mills in India led to the establishment of a few more mills. Of these the Swadeshi Mills started in 1887 showed that while swadeshism was but a dream of many, a mere expression of patriotism, he had turned his amazing imagination and organizing powers to the fruition of that dream.

## *Gigantic Scheme*

Having attained a leading position in the cotton industry Tata evolved gigantic schemes for other foundation industries such as the manufacture of iron and steel and the production of hydro-electric power on a huge scale. Without such key industries no country could attain greatness. Tata's glowing patriotism spurred him on to make his country great. There were difficulties to be encountered at every stage, but with perseverance and determination they were overcome one after another. In connection with the iron and steel project finance constituted the most formidable difficulty. Seeing no prospects of indigenous capital forthcoming, Tata thought of raising in England a part if not the bulk of the capital required to launch the scheme. This evoked a piteous protest from his life-long friend, Dadabhai Naoroji. To his mind it was a great injury to India. He would rather that India's mineral wealth remained buried than that it should be carried away by foreigners. Tata replied that he shared his friend's views and asked him to help him in raising the required capital in British India and the Indian States. Things were then still in an experimental stage. It was not given to Tata to see the fruition of his splendid scheme. He died before the concern was floated, but when capital was invited in 1907, the Tata offices in Bombay were besieged by crowds of investors and the entire capital called for at the time was contributed by Indians. India's crying need was then, as it still is, industrialisation. Not only industrial concerns are required, but ken trained for such industries are also wanted, to raise a country to industrial eminence. Tata, therefore, founded the Institute of Science with which his name will ever be gratefully remembered. He also endowed scholarships for the promotion of higher education among Indians without any distinction of caste or creed, therein upholding the reputation of the Parsi community for cosmopolitan charity. Simple in habit, he died a simple man working till the last day of his life on varied projects for developing the industrial resources of India and for her general intellectual and economic progress including one for emancipating the country from the domination of foreign shipping companies. It was a life dedicated to the ideals of highest patriotic service. May it be a source of inspiration to the sons and daughters of India for all time!

# Duty Of Rajkot Ruler

The whole country will be shocked to learn that a serious deadlock has been created in the negotiations at Rajkot and in consequence Gandhiji has decided to undertake a prolonged fast if his final proposals wherein he has made every possible concession to the authorities are not soon accepted by them. The deadlock is mainly in connection with the composition of the Reforms Committee. The settlement between the Thakore Saheb and Sardar Vallabhbhai provided that the Committee should consist of ten persons of whom three were to be officials and seven representatives of the Praja Parishad. Regarding these seven the Thakore Saheb stated in his letter to the Sardar:

"It is agreed that seven members of the Committee mentioned in Clause 2 of the State announcement of to-days date are to be recommended by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and they are to be nominated by us."

The pledge is unequivocal and unconditional. Its only honest meaning is that whichever persons are recommended by the Sardar must be nominated by the Thakore.

But either on his own initiative or under pressure from others the Thakore now insists that only three or four of the persons recommended by the Sardar will be nominated by him and the others will be nominated at his own discretion so as to represent the Muslims, landlords and other interests, though he had not a word to say about this in his settlement. However, with the object of reassuring the interests mentioned Gandhiji conceded that they might be represented by the Thakore's nominees but rightly insisted that the majority of the representatives of he Parishad must remain either by more members being added to the Committee or by the official members not being given the right to vote. Gandhiji has made various concessions on other issues, even with regard to the Committee's terms of reference. But he is naturally adamant on the condition of the Parishad's majority because the Parishad is perfectly representative of the people and, above all, because this essential condition was solemnly promised by the Thakore Saheb.

When Gandhiji finds that the plighted word is being wantonly violated, he feels "shaken to the root" and in his agony has once again decided to enter upon a long fast if the Thakore Saheb does not soon redeem his pledge. The Thakore has asked for more time to consider Gandhiji's proposals and we trust he will be allowed more time. The whole country wishes that, even if the Thakore does not accept Gandhiji's proposals the latter will resort to some other remedy than a fast to fulfil his purpose. But we fear that Gandhiji cannot resist his strong impulses wherein he recognises the voice of God. In the circumstances we can only hope and pray that the Thakore Saheb will, for the sake of his own State and country and for the sake of an angelic soul, readily accept the modest proposals offered to him in consonance with his own solemn promise.

# A Hundred Years

By D. F. Karaka

To-day is a great day for the House of Tatas. It is a hundred years since the day that there was born in the little village of Navsari the man, who was to found what has by now become an institution in this country. That is how one has learnt to look upon the great concerns that bear the name of Tatas.

* * * *

It is not necessary to recount how a successful venture in the purchase and sale of a mill took him to Europe, where he saw the vision of greater things. Or how he inherited this desire for power wealth and expansion from his father who built a house of seven stories, when such an achievement was something to be proud of. Or how there blended in him the various strains of priest, visionary and industrialist. These will be narrated by more than one person on this centenary day. Much that has happened during these hundred years will be recounted, though what really matters is that the house he built has towered to enormous heights in the years that have rolled by.

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Let us, therefore, take stock of the present. Mills, iron and steel, hydro-electric, power, oil, banking aviation, hotels—these are only a few of the many things that they have been able successfully to control. It is not the vastness of these concerns, but the efficiency of organisation, the sound foundations on which they stand, the principles that underly them and the undoubted honesty in business that have become the hallmark of the House of Tatas. It might have made mistakes in the past, but it has had the courage to acknowledge them and to profit by example. Never overconfident, it has followed the golden mean and has weathered many a storm, when others might have drifted with the flood.

At its head to-day is a young man, perhaps the youngest

(Continued on page 14, col. 3)

# PROPHET OF ECONOMIC SWARAJ

## Jamshedji Tata's Birth Centenary

By A. D. Shroff

In the Birth Centenary of Jamsetji Tata we are celebrating today a unique event in the history of our economic life. Just as Dadabhai Naoroji gave us the mantra of political Swaraj, Jamsetji Tata gave us many years ago the mantra of economic Swaraj. It is commonly recognised that political freedom for India would be hardly worth having unless simultaneously we made progress towards freeing this country from its economic bondage in respect of supplies both of capital and consumption goods from foreign countries. Jamsetji Tata was the first amongst our people to clearly appreciate the possibilities of creating in this country industries of the same character that one sees in modern civilized Western countries. His clear vision, unusual long-sightedness, business sagacity and exceptional courage to overcome initial difficulties have resulted in placing India to-day on the industrial map of the world. The late Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, speaking at the memorial Meeting of the late J. N. Tata said "that he was a dreamer. True, the fool also can dream; but there is this difference. The fool dreams and his dreams die. The wise man or great dreams and dares do, and without dreaming and doing there can be no real progress." Jamsetji Tata dreamt and the fulfilment of his dream is seen to-day in the huge industrial works employing from day to day 75,000 workmen with a market capitalization of well-nigh fifty crores of rupees. His early dream of Swadeshism, long before this term was even mentioned in this country, is to-day realised in the saving of an annual drain of something like fifteen crores in the value of the products turned out by the number of industrial works under the management of that great House which he founded.

## *Man Of Action*

Sir Dinshaw Wacha in his biography of Jamsetji Tata says "No academic person, his motto was action, action, action. Action was the key to all his enterprises. They were not to be mere paper ones. The abstract had to be translated in the terms of the concrete". What a wonderful lesson for us to remember! Only if a small fraction of the idle tall talks one hears in this country about the economic advancement is translated into hard concrete realities following in the wake of the great example given to us by Jamsetji Tata, India would in very few years rank with some of the largest industrial countries of the world. I do not believe that adequate capital is not available in this country for exploiting our immense natural resources. What is really lacking is the enterprise, foresight and vision of Jamsetji Tata. If our large capitalists would only take a leaf out of the book of this great pioneer of Indian industries, the pressing problem of poverty of India would not have long to await an ultimate solution.

The life and principles of Jamsetji Tata have one great moral to teach us. The House of Tatas was founded and has grown from strength to strength on the solid rock of a high standard of commercial morality. That enterprise, foresight and business sagacity should be amply rewarded cannot be questioned by anybody and if Providence showered wealth in abundance on Jamsetji Tata and his descendants, it was richly deserved and never grudged. To give one illustration, in the very successful cotton mills which Jamsetji Tata started and worked for a number of years, he refused to follow the prevalent pernicious system of agents charging commission on the amount of the product or on sales. It is very interesting to note that if he had adopted the practice which is even still widely prevalent in Ahmedabad, the Ahmedabad Advance Mills which is to-day one of the most successful cotton mills in India, would at present have had hardly any reserve fund which amounts to over 40 lacs of rupees. This reserve fund would have been swallowed up in the payment of agency commissions to Tatas if the Ahmedabad system was adopted but Jamsetji Tata insisted on his remuneration being based on actual results, namely, profits. This sacrifice is the result of the high ideal which he always placed before himself that the working of industries in India cannot only be for the benefit of the promoters but also for the general good of the country which follows in the wake of the strengthening of our industrial concerns.

## *His Philanthropy*

Apart from the very meritorious services which Jamsetji Tata has rendered to India in the way of commerce and industry his philanthropy has earned for him a name which will live as long as India lives as a country. The very generous benefactions which he made for providing scholarship for young Indians to obtain training abroad without distinction of caste, colour or creed will continue to feed India with a supply of men who will keep alive the life-long objective of the benefactor that India cannot lag behind industrially in modern world. His other great benefaction was the creation of the Bangalore Research Institute. No ordinary man could have conceived that great idea. It was only his princely heart that opened out generously to provide for a vital and indispensable complement to the industrial progress of this country. It is a matter of no small satisfaction that as the House of Tatas is worked to-day nearly 75 per cent. of its annual income goes to charities to alleviate distress, to encourage the spread of education, to provide sanitation and hospital facilities. Such was the great Jamsetji Tata—one in many millions. May his life and example ever serve as a beacon light to generations after generations of young Indians and inspire them with his noble ideals for the advancement of mankind in general and their motherland in particular!

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**UNMISTAKABLE PORTENT**

According to recent cable from the Hague a brawl in the Dutch Chamber led to the suspension of the sitting. A National Socialist used unparliamentary language and refused to leave when ordered. A Catholic member called the Nationalist Socialist a traitor, at which the latter rushed at the former and blows were exchanged. several other members intervening. The National Socialist was finally expelled. Now, in itself, the whole incident is a fairly minor affair. But it is a portent which is unmistakable. It serves to emphasise the dangerous situation in the Netherlands and the menace that is threatening the future. Nazi propaganda and activities have progressed sufficiently to encourage local National Socialists to adopt a provocative and bellicose attitude even in the Chamber. The move is quite likely part of an organised strategy, and the beginning of a series of incidents that may eventually provide Germany an opportunity to precipitate a crisis with Holland. For Germany has her eyes on Holland even as she had on Czecho-Slovakia.

**MADNESS WITH METHOD**

Germany and Italy have both plumped for more armaments. Signor Mussolini has offered the slogan: "Always and ever more intensive military preparations . . .". and Field-Marshal Goering bloodlustily calls upon German parents to "give us your sons" for the glory of Germany. He wants to maintain his start in Air Force on other nations so that the "terror to our enemies" must remain so. These two pronouncements jointly constitute a reply to Lord Halifax and Mr. Neville Chamberlain. And Lord Zetland is right in regarding all this as "an insane race of armaments" and in indirectly holding the "dictators" and "the Governments of the Totalitarian States" responsible for it. But there is method in Totalitarian madness. It is intended to conquer without war. And even the British ought to know by now that insanity cannot be cured by feeding it.

**CHINESE ON TOP**

That the war situation is definitely in favour of China and that the Chinese have now learnt how effectively to tackle the invader with his superior mechanical resources is evident from the latest news about a Japanese offensive in North Kiangsu. This offensive—involving transfer of troops from other fronts—which may even succeed, to a certain extent, that is, enable the Japanese nominally to win some territory, has actually enabled the Chinese to win more elsewhere than they will lose. It has released guerillas in the "occupied" territory, near Hankow in the rear of the Japanese, so that they have become very active and "occupied the entire area of Huangmei-Kwangtsi." The Chinese have also struck to some purpose in East Shangtung. The war has now reached the interesting position in which the Japanese lose every way by winning their offensives.

**NOISY BUT UNREPRESENTATIVE**

The Bombay Finance Bill has been carried by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority of 57 votes against 27. This shows that the opposition to it all these days was more noisy than representative. This is equally true of the opposition to various Budget demands. Some of the cut motions, however, were moved mainly with the object of expressing grievances and eliciting explanations from the Government. Of this type, for instance, were the cuts moved Mrs. Faiz Tyabji to urge the necessity of providing more educational facilities to Muslims. And when satisfactory explanations and assurances were given by the Premier, who is also the Minister for Education, all the motions were withdrawn.

**PEOPLE'S RESPONSIBILITY**

In respect of the education of all backward communities in general, it may be readily stated that all backward communities need special encouragement. And such encouragement is being given by the present Government in all possible ways. But, obviously, Government cannot do everything. They can provide special educational facilities but it rests with these communities concerned to see that the facilities are duly utilised. Mr. Faiz Mohomedkhan Mahobatkhan justly deplored the fact, almost incredible, that there was not a single Muslim matriculate at present in Ahmednagar. And Mr. K. S. Firodea pointed out that in the Ahmednagar Muslim Girls' school there were hardly more than ten girls. For this state of things the past Government were doubtless partly responsible and if this state continues long the present Government also will have to share the responsibility. But the position can be considerably improved if the Muslims in general also realise their own responsibility in the matter and strive to make the best use of the generous facilities that are being given by the present Government.

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A left-handed compliment sometimes turns out all right.

The little "but" blunts the point of many a good argument.

Love may be blind, but the average mother-in-law is an eye-opener.

Bad luck is reasonably sure to come to those who trust only to luck.

There is no hope for the man who refuses to let his friends lend him money.

A young married couple's first quarrel usually begins with an argument about how to avoid quarrels.

**WITHOUT COMMENT—**

**LAHORE, March 1.**

**A suggestion to take disciplinary action against Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj for lunching the civil disobedience campaign in Rajkot and Jaipur States without having obtained mandate from the All-India Congress Committee, is contained in a resolution, a notice of which has been given by Mr. Kedar Nath Saigal, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, to be moved at the meeting of the A.-I.C.C.**

* * * *

"I fervently hope the Congress at Tripuri will meet in a calm dispassionate atmosphere and that our personal feelings will not get the better of us".—Sjt. S. Srinavasa Iyengar.

Amen. Better late by 8—or is it 10?—years than never.

* * * *

Kenya Indians, in a demonstration described the High lands as a "black spot in the British Empire."

It is also a very white spot.

Which as a matter of paradoxical truth is the same thing in the British Empire.

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**ATTACK FROM AIR**

**Tribal Lashkars Taken By Surprise**

—Delhi message about the latest on the Frontier.

They evidently didn't know that the periodical fit was about due.

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According to a South African leader "Europe has learned to define patriotism as the desire to kill one's neighbour, and that is one of the reasons why we do not want Germany as a neighbour in Africa."

Bad definition. Most objectionable. Patriotism should be defined—a la South Africans—as the desire to squeeze out the real inhabitants of a country into the jungle or the sea.

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Mr. Neville Chamberlain, says a report, invited Dr. Chaim Weizmann to Downing Street.

What transpired is not yet known. But Arabs would not be quite wrong in wondering anxiously whether the British Prime agreed to recognise Palestine as Jewry's National Home and a Jewish State on the grounds that

(1) the Arabs are so poor and resourceless as to be negligible

(2) the British Army would in any case crush them completely and that

(3) it would be in the interests of Arabs themselves that they should not be allowed to continue to hold on to their demands and thus further embitter the British and the Jews against themselves.

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**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM OF CITY'S JUVENILE BEGGARS**

**Munshi's Call For Men and Women With Spirit Of Service**

—Headlines.

It is rumoured that the Rotary Club whose motto is service above self will at once respond by arranging a Gala Dinner.

* * * *

"Give us your sons. If one of your sons has already died it must have been for glory of Germany."

—Field Marshal Gory, no, Goering in an appeal to parents.

They asked for butter. Got guns. And must now, naturally, supply gun-fodder for the glory of Germany!

* * * *

The Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs has indignantly protested against what he describes as the "illegal oppression" of Japanese residents in Singapore.

Does he expect Mr. Chamberlain to appease Japan in this respect as, for instance, he appeased Germany in Czecho-Slovakia."

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The Japanese are making allegations about the presence of a Soviet armed "OGPU" force of 5,000 in Sakhalin.

These allegations are, of course, quite wrong.

But they are glaringly clumsy too. Who can possibly believe that the "OGPU" can spare time, energy and men for far away Sakhalin? Ridiculous.

* * * *

Lovesick: "What would you call a man who had been lucky in love?"

Woman Hater: "A bachelor."

# British Proposals To Remain Unmodified

## Arab Counter-Proposals May Be Rejected

*LONDON, March 1.*

***It is emphasised in authoritative quarters that the British Palestine proposals remain unmodified as the result of to-day's counter-proposals, but this does not signify that they are unchangeable if there is a prospect of agreement.***

***The British-Arab Committee will meet to-morrow at 3-30 p. m. to discuss the proposals.***

It is understood that at to-day's meeting the discussion was confined to the Palestine Arabs and that the delegates of the neighbouring States have not yet offered any opinion on the counter-proposals which are understood to afford no basis of agreement at present.

It is anticipated that an informal meeting with the Jews will be held before the end of the week, and if wide divergence between the British and Arab proposals is not narrowed in the near future it is possible that the talks will come to an end.

No definite date is envisaged for this possibility, but well-informed quarters think that the talks will conclude by the end of the next week.

Arab counter-proposals, it is understood, emphatically demand that all Jewish immigration into Palestine should cease and there should be no further land sales. They also demand the immediate formation of a Palestine Government and propose that the present heads of departments in Palestine should become advisers to the Ministers of the new Government who should take charge of the administration of the country. The new Government should also draft a scheme for the election of a legislative body.

The status of the High Commissioner should be defined with regard to his duties and position.

It is believed that the Arab statement stresses that there is no need of a Round Table Conference to discuss the question of minorities and claims that the question of safeguards and other details can be settled during the present talks.—Reuter.

### ARABS DON'T REJECT BRITISH PROPOSALS

LONDON, Mar. 2.

It is learned in authoritative quarters that the Arab counter-proposals do not involve rejection of the British Government's suggestions.

It is understood that the Arab delegates accept the idea of an independent Palestine state as a basis of discussion but criticise the preliminary stages envisaged by the British Government as a means to this end.

It is believed that the delegates of the neighbouring Arab states completely agree with the Palestine Arabs' views.—Reuter.

### *COMMITTEE OF BR. AND ARAB DELEGATES APPOINTED*

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The British Government delegates had a formal meeting with Arab delegates to the Palestine Conference this afternoon, when the Palestine Arabs made a statement criticising and objecting to the wide character of the British suggestions and putting forward alternative proposals.

A small Committee was appointed to discuss both sets of proposals.

### *INTERNATIONAL JEWRY SUPPORT JEWISH AGENCY*

LONDON, March 2.

"Reuter" learns that messages received from substantial Jewish communities in all parts of the world, including Palestine and America, give full support to the attitude adopted by the Jews Agency and the Jewish Delegation to the Palestine Conference with regard to the British proposals for the solution of the Palestine problem.

Some communications suggest that there can be no object in awaiting the continuance of further discussions.—Reuter.

### *ARMOURED CARS HELD UP AND FIRED ON*

JERUSALEM, March 2.

It is revealed that three armoured cars, containing police, returning to Nablus from Jerusalem yesterday, were held up by a barrier on the road and heavily fired upon. A British constable, Dowling, received fatal wounds. A patrol of the Royal Dragoons engaged an armed band in South Haifa, inflicting casualties.—Reuter.

## HANDS-OFF AFRICA

### Bulawayo Conference Sets Its Face Against Nazis And Fascists

BULAWAYO March 2

The "Hands-off Africa" Conference unanimously passed a resolution requesting the British Government to oppose cession of any African Mandated territories, British territory or any territory whatever to Nazi or Fascist powers.—Reuter.

### *Need For Haste In Canadian Defence Contracts*

OTTAWA March 2

Mr. Mackenzie King sharply intervened in a protracted debate in Parliament on defence contracts to urge the need for haste. "We may at any moment be called upon to consider questions far larger than any we have discussed, yet, he said. He prayed that would not come to pass, but every newspaper reader knew of the situation and "We should be well advised to get along with parliamentary business as rapidly as we can."—Reuter.

### *ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR FINAL TEST*

DURBAN March 2

England's team in the final cricket test against South Africa beginning to-morrow will be as follows:—

Hammond, Valentine, Gibb, Farnes, Edrich, Hutton, Paynter, Perks, Verity, Wright and Ames Yardley will be the twelfth man.

Perks is playing for the first time in a test during the tour.

A steady drizzle prevented practise this morning It rained yesterday, but the wicket is protected. The weather is dull but there are indications of its clearing.—Reuter

### *FR. PRESS APPROVES POLAND'S STAND*

PARIS March, 2.

The Press expresses satisfaction at Poland's attitude declaring that Poland remains allied to France.

"Le Jour" says that talks between Count Ciano and Col. Beck were dominated by that axiom. Col. Back would not barter a position as a friend of France in exchange for imaginary promises.

"Le Epoque" says if Col. Beck had united with Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini, France would immediately have felt the full pressure of Germany and Italy freed of the fear of their rear. This danger seems to have been, for the time being, set aside.—Reuter.

### New Governor Of S. Australia

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Sir Malcolm Barclayhervey, M.P., has been appointed Governor of South Australia.—Reuter.

### King At Indian Section Of Br. Industries Fair

LONDON, March 2.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon received His Majesty when the King visited Earls Court this morning and showed the King round the Indian Empire Section of the British Industries Fair.—Reuter.

### *FARR'S NEXT FIGHT*

LONDON, March 2.

Tommy Farr has signed a contract to fight the American Red Burman in London during April. The date is likely be 13th or 20th.—Reuter.

### Sweden And Franco

STOCKHOLM: The Government have decided to defer a decision on recognition of Gen. Franco till after consultation with other northern countries.—Reuter.

## Poland Not Joining Fascist Axis

WARSAW, March 2.

A Communique issued at the conclusion of Count Ciano's visit states "Order and justice are the essential aims of Italian and Polish policies" which is thought to indicate that Poland has not entered into any new agreement with the axis Powers which might be prejudicial to the interests of France

The Communique adds that Count Ciano and Colonel Beck "have agreed to develop friendly collaboration based on the affinities and common interests existing between Italy and Poland".—Reuter

### *MEMORIAL SERVICE TO LORD BRABOURNE*

LONDON, Mar. 1.

At a memorial service to late Lord Brabourne at St. Margarets Westminster, Lord Birkenhead represented His Majesty and Mr. C. G. Syers represented the Premier.

Among those present were the Marquis of Zetland, Col. Muirhead, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir John Anderson, Lord Chatfield, Sir Findlater Stewart, Sir Cecil Kish, Sir Vernon Dawson, Mr. S. K. Brown, Mr. D. T. Monteath, Mr. H. J. Clawson, Mr. W. D. Croft. Colonel Neill, Lord Hood, Mrs. Pinnell, wife of Lord Brabourne's Private Secretary, Admiral Bedford formerly Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy —Reuter.

### *ITALIAN FAREWELL TO SPAIN?*

#### *France Determined To End Civil War*

PARIS, Mar. 2.

General Franco has asked Sgr Mussolini to withdraw Italian Legionaries, according to information given to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber by M. Bonnet.

The request is said to have been conveyed to the Duce by the Italian Commander, General Gambara, who flew to Rome from Cadiz after the recent victory parade at Barcelona.

Members of the Commission state that M. Bonnet declared that Gen. Franco told General Gambara that the Barcelona parade should be considered Italians' farewell appearance.

Members said they gathered from M. Bonnet that the request is opposed by certain Italian leaders, who hope that the civil war will continue in order to justify the keeping of their troops in Spain.

The French Government, M. Bonnet is said to have added, resolved to try every means possible to bring the war to an end —Reuter.

### *NO FINANCIAL AID TO FRANCO GOVT.*

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Mr. Butler stated in the House of Commons that there was at present no proposal for granting financial assistance to the Franco Government.—Reuter.

### RESTITUTION OF SPANISH POSSESSIONS

BURGOS, March 1.

The French Government has agreed to the restitution of Spanish possessions in France according to a communique issued by the nationalist authorities.

These include gold deposited in guarantee loan with the Bank of France, arms and war material belonging or destined for the Republican Government, all merchant and fishing vessels, deposits of gold, jewels and documents belonging to the state of Spain and all precious artistic possessions exported from Spain before July 18, 1936 against the wish of their rightful owners.—Reuter

### *BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS FOR REBEL SPAIN*

LONDON, March 2.

Sir Robert Hodgson has been appointed Charge d'Affaires at Burgos, pending the appointment of an Ambassador.

The Duke of Alba has been appointed the Spanish Nationalist Charge d'Affaires in London transitionally.

It is officially announced in Paris Marshall Petain, who will be 83 years of age in April, has been appointed Ambassador to Nationalist Spain.—Reuter.

## COST OF CHINA WAR TO JAPAN

### Huge Military Expenditure In Next Year's Budget Approved

TOKIO, March 1.

The Cabinet has approved special military budget totalling 310 million sterling, of which 275 million is the appropriation for the China war for the year ending March 1940.

HUGE TOLL OF FIRE.

Casualty list in Hirakata fire has now increased to 22 killed, 569 injured and 153 missing.

It is officially stated the cause of the disaster is attributed to carelessness of a workman, who dropped a bomb, while in the act of filling it with gunpowder

A series of explosions lasting four hours followed the outbreak, devastating an area miles around the magazine. Two thousand troops, police and firemen helped in the rescue work

A Navy Ministry official stated that nine officers and 72 men perished in the loss of submarine I 63.

The Empress of Japan gave birth to a daughter.

### HEAVY FIGHTING IN N. KIANGSU

CHUNGKING, Mar. 1.

Heavy fighting is going on in north Kiangsu, where the Japanese are advancing in three columns against Hwaiying where the Chinese Provincial Government are at present located and Tunghai, which is the terminus of the Lunghai railway. The Japanese employing aircraft and tanks occupied Tsaotsi and Sutsien after three days and nights of hard fighting. The battle is continuing.

A Chinese military spokesman declared that Japanese troops have cleared from the mountain range of Chungtiao in southwestern Shansi. The Japanese have transferred large numbers of troops above Hankow with the object of attacking Shansi; Consequently Chinese guerrillas in north Yangtse, below Hankow, at the rear of the Japanese have become very active and occupied the entire area of Huangmei-Kwangtsi, Chinese troops are vigorously attacking the Japanese in east Shantung, south east of Chengchow.—Reuter.

### 5,270 MILLION YEN TO FINANCE "CHINA INCIDENT"

TOKIO, Mar. 2.

**The special military budget to finance "the China incident" in the coming year is fixed at 5,270 million yen.**

**The budget estimates will be approved at a special Cabinet meeting to-morrow and will be submitted to the Lower House on March 3.—Reuter**

### 5,800 PERSONS HOMELESS

TOKIO. Mar. 2.

About two hundred persons were injured and many it is feared, were killed in the fire at Hirakata which it is officially stated occurred in a powder magazine. Six hundred houses were gutted and 5,800 persons rendered homeless.—Reuter.

### *"Illegal Oppression" Of Japanese In Singapore*

TOKIO. March 1.

Mr. Sawada, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, is reported to have made strong representations to Sir R. Craigie concerning "illegal oppression" of Japanese residents in Singapore.

Reference has been made to "incidents" and Mr. Sawada is reported to have requested strict control for prevention of their recurrence. Sir R. Craigie is stated to have replied that he would transmit the representations to the British Government.—Reuter.

### *Volunteer Defence For Western Samoa*

WELLINGTON, March 2.

The Government are making a provision to establish a Volunteer Defence Force for the protection of Western Samoa It is explained that Government are merely extending to Western Samoa the organisation now existing for New Zealand Territorial force. This is declared to be in accordance with the Mandate provisions.—Reuter.

### *FIRE HAVOC IN NOVA SCOTIA*

HALIFAX, (Novascotia). March 2.

Twenty-one persons are reported to be missing in a fire, which completely destroyed a hotel. The number of dead is unknown. Twenty were taken to the hospital.—Reuter.

## Trade Control Harms Shipping

### *Gibb On Difficulties Facing British Industry*

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Progress through action was the watchword for British shipping given by Mr. Robertson Gibb in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Shipping when he surveyed the difficulties facing the industry to-day. After paying a tribute to Mr. Chamberlain and believing that basis for permanent peace existed, Mr. Gibb said that given peace their first aim must be expansion of trade.

The shipping industry was the first and greatest sufferer from the restrictions on trade. Even Government's rearmament programme had put up the costs of shipping and made it difficult to retain their personnel. This was harmful in the face of foreign competition which was becoming a menace.

Discussing the increasing pace of air development, Mr. Gibb urged closer co-operation between the air and sea services.—Reuter.

### ZETLAND'S ADVICE TO GERMANY

#### Britain Ready To Discuss All Matters Of Common Concern

LONDON, March 2.

A call to the dictators to play their part in bringing peace to the world was made by Lord Zetland speaking at Liverpool.

He said, "let the Governments of the totalitarain states take courage in both hands and set their feet on the road along which Mr. Chamberlain has already gone over half way to meet them, and the peoples on earth may yet see a resplendent dawn.

Germany has within her power to bring the insane race of armaments to an end by the simple expedient of crying halt to her own feverish concentration on rearmament.

She will find us more than willing to discuss at a Conference table all matters of common concern.

What she will not find us prepared to do is to meet her with hands tied behind our back while she holds a loaded pistol in her hand."

### *GOERING'S LATEST OUTBURST*

BERLIN, Mar. 1.

"We must produce aeroplanes in quantity and quality that seem unimaginable," declared Field-Marshal Goering in a speech to the heads of the armed forces and party members.

"We must sharpen the sword that serves the security of the German people. The word 'fear' has been crossed out of the German vocabulary. In 1939 the German air force demands another gigantic effort."

Field Marshal Goering said that a glance over the border showed great countries which with unsurpassable arrogance regard themselves guardians of culture and are gripped by an unparalelled armament fever.

While speeches of many politicians drip peace phrases and anointed oil, Christian neighbourly love and democratic infallibility, they throw their forces into the service of a great rearmament.

In order to give Germany her necessary start in air force they must make themselves independent of the raw materials which foreign countries refused to deliver in necessary quantities.—Reuter

### AIR CRAFT FUEL CONVENTION

LONDON, March 1.

A last minute gesture by the United Kingdom delegation enabled Germany and Italy to accede to the Aircraft Fuel Convention.

The signature was delayed for two hours seeking a way to meeting Germany's and Italy's objections to the arrangement that the British and French texts alone were authentic.

The British compromise made French the only authentic language and an appendix was added that the texts in other signatory languages should be recognised. —Reuter.

### *BRITISH AIR ESTIMATES INCREASE BY 50 PER CENT*

LONDON Mar. 2.

The air estimates show a gross total of £220,626,700 against £134,403,000 in 1938. The net amount is £66,561,000 (a decrease of £6,940,) reached after taking into account the issues to be made from the Defence Loan as appropriations in aid, namely, £142 millions.

The accompanying memorandum explains that excluding the loan elements the resulting figure is £205,951,000, an increase of over 50 per cent. on the corresponding figure in 1938, when account is taken of the supplementary estimates. The estimates provide for a subsidy of £2 millions for external air services in connection with civil aviation.—Reuter.

### *GERMANY'S AIR FORCE*

#### *Goering's Call To Parents*

BERLIN, Mar. 1.

Field Marshal Goering, speaking on the occasion on the Air Force Day, declared that during the past four years they had worked to create the most modern Air Force a nation ever possessed.

Addressing particularly the parents, Field Marshal Goering stated: "Give us your sons If one of your sons has already died, it must have been for the glory of Germany" and after emphasising that the "Anschluss" or creation of Greater Germany would not have been possible without the Air Force, he remarked:

"We must not think of resting on our laurels, we must work to improve our Air Force in order to maintain our start on other nations."—Reuter.

### *Question Of Fortifying Guam To Be Renewed*

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The Senate Naval Committee has taken action for reviving the question of the fortification of Guam and decided to begin hearings on the question at which witnesses will be invited to testify. —Reuter.

### *AMERICAN AIR FORCE*

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Congressional Committee disclosures regarding the strength and plans of the United States Air Force, which have been made public, reveal that the United States army has 879 first-line fighting 'planes of all types.—Reuter.

## ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND

### Futile Attempt To Blow Up Grand Union Canal

LONDON, March 2

A terrific explosion which was audible for a radius of ten miles, occurred early this morning at an aqueduct over one of London's most important arterial roads at Willesden. The aqueduct carries the grand union canal over the road. A large hole was torn on the aqueduct wall, but the steel casing remained almost in tact and prevented a disastrous flood. Only a slight stream of water was running into the roadway. There were no personal injuries. The nature of the explosion suggests another of the series of recent outrages.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP BRIDGE.

An attempt was made to blow up the canals bridge near Wednesbury. A terrific explosion was heard for miles around about midnight but it was not discovered until several hours later that a high explosive charge had been placed in the culvert beneath the Birmingham Navigation Canal. The wall of the culvert was blown out but the cracks on the embankment were too small to allow water to escape. Had the attempt succeeded thousands of tons of water would have flooded the surrounding country.—Reuter.

### *MORE MEN CALLED UP TO COLOURS*

#### *200,000 Men Affected By Rome Notice*

ROME March 2

Between 60 and 200 thousand are estimated to have been affected by the notices posted calling up to colours men of 1915 to 1918 classes. The calling up is officially described as "normal" affecting all the 1918 class. Men of the other three classes had been rejected as unfit in previous years.

It is understood in non-Italian circles that the necessity of keeping up the military quota is the sole reason for calling up the four classes at once, bearing in mind that the classes wanted are the smallest in numbers because of the low birthrate during the war period.

It is gathered that other classes have been demobilised. According to population statistics 435,000 males were born in 1915; 377,000 in 1916; 231,000 in 1917; 240,000 in 1918 and 274,000 in 1919.

A class is reckoned as yielding up to 200,000 men.—Reuter.

## ANTI-I. R. A. MEASURE

### Eire's Attempt To Avert Drifting Into Civil War

DUBLIN, March 2.

Moving the second reading in the Dail of the Offences Against State Bill designed to deal with the Irish Republican Army, Mr. Ruttledge, Minister of Justice, said that it was well-known that I.R.A. possessed arms and had been trained to use arms and got money from outside the country. The country was quiet now but in view of the past history and certain evidence he possessed it might not remain quiet and whilst the Government did not fear that force, they wanted to deal with it, should necessity arise. They would permit nobody to use force to secure political or social aims.

The Bill aimed at preventing the country from drifting into Civil War.—Reuter.

### PASSIVE RESISTANCE THREATENED IN AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, Mar. 2.

**Three thousand Indians from all parts of Transvaal have decided to elect a committee of 25 members to devise ways and means for starting passive resistance against the segregation Bill.—Reuter.**

### International Tea Export Quota

LONDON, March 2.

The International Tea Committee has lowered the export quota for the season beginning from April 1 from 92½ to 90 per cent.—Reuter.

# World Achievement.

### *Spotting Herrings*

There is always a danger that we worship the spectacular to the exclusion of the less surprising. This is particularly so when we are thinking of the achievements of the human race. Thus the building of a giant telescope with which astronomers hope to probe the depths of space kindles the imagination more than a new method of catching fish.

Yet catching fish is an important part of daily work, and if everyone is to be able to afford fish, it is necessary that fishing shall be done as advantageously as possible.

During 1938 considerable advance was made in the new method of spotting herrings from the air.

Even now (before the new method has become fully developed) the Shetland herring fleet, for example, spends as much as £200 to £300 per boat (and the fleet numbers about 300 boats) in cruising here and there in search of shoals. They put out to sea and search for the fish—the look-out at the mast-head "spotting" them by any one of half a dozen signs, including a shimmering of the sea, the presence of gulls, and so on.

During the 1938 season two airmen, Leslie and Reid, planned to fly over the sea about the time the boats were leaving, spot the herrings, and fly back with little notes dropped from their plane. With this information the boats steamed straight to the fishing grounds, gathered the harvest of the sea and returned to port in record time.

Here, then, we see the beginning of a new method which is likely to cheapen fish for the breakfast table—a small, but very significant achievement.

*A SHORT STORY*

# Be Neighbourly

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

I do not know a great deal about politics nor the ways of politicians, but I do know Enoch Bennett and Abel Shaw, and I am amazed.

I am amazed at what happened in the gubernatorial election last year and what happened afterward. One of the first things to amaze me was Enoch's attitude. Enoch is a farmer living out on the Mountain Pass road in our town of Sibley's Crossing. He is not a satisfied man; in fact, he is bitter about most things, especially of the way politicians milk the honest public. He does not believe there ever was or ever will be an honest politician. He is especially resentful about the way office holders hand out political plums to those who supported them in their campaigns.

Because everyone who lives in or near Sibley's Crossing knows these things no one was particularly surprised when Enoch refused to endorse the gubernatorial candidacy of Abel Shaw, despite the fact that Abel was a local boy and was not, as politicians go, any more unscrupulous in his methods than the rank and file of other office seekers.

Enoch was louder in his condemnation of Abel than he had been of other candidates in past years. He felt more justified in condemning Abel because he had known Abel all his life and could say things about him that he knew to be true. He could, for example, hark back to the time that Abel stole the money from the church fund so he could go to the circus. The amount taken was only fifty cents and Abel at the time didn't know it was the church fund, but thought it was a sum belonging to his father who had promised to let him go to the circus anyway, but this didn't alter the facts as Enoch presented them.

At any rate, Abel suddenly woke up to the fact that Enoch's petty grievances were making good newspaper copy for the opposition, and it worried him. The farm vote was an important factor in this election. The territory around Sibley's Crossing which heretofore he had taken for granted because it was his home town became needful of some strenuous campaigning.

So Abel re-routed his itinerary to include Sibley's Crossing, and one bright day he landed in town and began to make speeches. He had timed his arrival so he would be on hand during the County Fair, which was held annually at the Crossing and which several thousand people attended.

On the morning of the Fair Abel went out to call on Enoch. Mrs. Bennett told the candidate that Enoch was down in the south field working like all get-out to finish up his plowing so he could attend the Fair. Abel, therefore, headed for the south field and Mrs. Bennett went back to her housework, feeling a sense of misgiving at what might ensue down in the south field once the two old enemies got together.

Frequently she glanced through the window in the direction Abel had taken, and presently she espied a figure hurrying toward the house. The figure was that of Hiram Nagel, Enoch's hired man, and Hiram's face was crossed with worry and concern. Mrs. Bennett met him at the door.

"You better git a doctor," he allowed. "Enoch's busted his laig. Abel's fetching him up to the house."

Abel arrived a few minutes later driving a farm wagon with Enoch in back. He carried him inside, waited until the doctor arrived, then returned to the field. In the meantime, Hiram Nagel had told a few of the neighbours what had happened, and before a half hour had passed a dozen or so persons had dropped in.

But these neighbours hadn't come to see Enoch. They had come to witness a spectacle that was far more interesting than anything that the Fair had to offer. It was that of gubernatorial candidate Abel Shaw, wearing a frock coat, stripped trousers and white shirt, plowing the field where Enoch had been injured. When they asked him why he was doing it he stopped the horse, wiped his forehead and said: "Neighbourliness. That's the keynote of my campaign, folks; be neighbourly."

Before another hour passed several hundred people gathered in Enoch's south field to watch the spectacle of a gubernatorial candidate plowing, and doing a good job of it at that. At the end of every furrow, Abel would halt the horses, wipe his forehead and make a brief speech to the throng gathered there, setting forth the reasons why they should vote for him at the poles.

The news spread like wildfire and the next day every newspaper in the state and in nearby states carried the story.

The whole thing amazed, for I know little about politics and the ways of politicians. But what amazed me most was the fact that Abel was elected to the office he sought and Enoch made no further attempts to oppose his candidacy. Then, too, I was astounded by the fact that Enoch's broken leg mended exceedingly fast, so fast that he was able to be up and about without even a limp two weeks after the accident occurred. And one day after the final election returns were in, I was surprised to discover that Abel appointed Enoch as Public Works Commissioner directly following his inauguration, which was as fine a political plum as could be handed out.

But most of all I was amazed at what folks said, about the stories that went around concerning an earlier visit of Abel to the Enoch Farm and of an agreement the two old men had. And from the very nature of these stories I have decided I would rather be amazed than a politician.

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## KOLHAPUR PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

### Shankar Roa Deo's Appeal To Princes

MIRAJ, (By Mail.)

Unprecedented enthusiasm and extraordinary discipline were chief notable features of the first meeting of Reception Committee Members of the Kolhapur State People's Conference held under the presidentship of Mr. Shreshthi, Pleader of Kolhapur held this night. At Shirol the atmosphere was tense. The Local Magistrates it is reported were enpowered by the State authority with special powers to deal with the situation. Wild rumours of arrests of popular leaders and workers were floating in the air. Special Police was maintained at Shirol and near about places. More than 2,000 visitors and 2,000 Reception Committee members poured in, while only Reception Committee members were admitted for the meeting. Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Maharashtra Congress leader Hari Bhau Joshi, Manager-"Lokshakti"-Poona and Shikhare of Deccan States' People's Sabha also attended. Some of the prominent pleaders of Kolhapur, Messrs. Bagade, Shrikhande Padalkar, Potnis, etc were present.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo made a stirring appeal both to the people and Prinhces to know times and act accordingly. He said that the princes need not be afraid of the Congress, if they are prepared to accept the legitimate Claims of the people, and he also warned the people that they would deserve freedom only in a proportion to the freedom they extended to down-trodden people. The meeting of the provisional Committee was held in Jaysingpur which was attended by nearly hundred workers. Names of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhulabhai Desai, Shankarrao Deo, Kesharrao Jaedhe, Gangadharrao Deshpande were suggested for Presidentship.

## Afridi Prisoners Escape From Jail?

PESHAWAR, March 1.

Four long-term Afridi convicts made a sensational escape early before dawn to-day from the Central Jail, Peshawar. It is stated that while it was raining heavily outside the prisoners under cover of the darkness cut some iron rods of their prison cell by means of a file.

When attempting to jump the boundary wall, they were fired upon by the sentry on duty, unsuccessfully. The prisoners have eluded all searches so far and are still at large.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

country which they are not in a position to bear. The news agencies which will be the sufferers also would only pass on the additional cost to the newspapers. It is not desirable that newspapers should be made to suffer and thus retard progress.

OFFICIAL ASSURANCE.

The Director-General promised the deputation that he would place before Government the views urged by the deputation when he submitted his proposals to them for their consideration.

TELEPHONE CONCESSION.

The Deputation also suggested that specially low rates should be given for trunk telephone calls for press purposes. They said that this would take away some of the press traffic from the telegraph side to the telephone side.

NOT POSSIBLE.

The Director-General pointed out that this question had been considered before, and it has been held that it is impossible to ensure that a particular trunk call, even though made by an authorized correspondent to a particular newspaper was not being utilized for passing non-press communication. It would be impossible for the department to ensure that the privilege is not being abused. The only direction in which this matter can be followed up is by prescribing lower rates during the slack period-midnight.—A.P.

# BAN ON MADRAS LEADER

### Trivandrum Magistrate's Order: Students' Federation Sequel

TRIVANDRUM, March 2.

The District Magistrate of Trivandrum has issued an order under Sec. 127 of Travancore C. R. P. C. directing Mr. K. T. Bashyam of Mysore to abtain from entering the limits of Trivandrum District for a period of two weeks from March 1.

The order "inter alia" states it has been notified by posters and advertisements.

The All Travancore Students Federation is proposed to be held at Trivandrum on March 3 and 4 under the presidency of Mr. Bashyam. The Federation, under whose auspices the proposed Conference will be held is a body which the Government and Educational and University authorities have declined to recognise by reason of its being detrimental to the interests of students.

The Magistrate is satisfied that Mr. Bashyam's entry into Trivandrum district for the purpose of attending or presiding over the Federation should be prevented in the interests of the peace and tranquillity of the district.—A. P.

## Rs. 700 P. M. FOR ONE PRISONER

### Bajaj's Complaint To Jaipur Authorities

JAIPUR, March 2.

To spend a sum of Rs. 700 per month towards the establishment charges of one single man's imprisonment is a criminal waste of public money.

This opinion is expressed by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj about the heavy expenditure incurred in maintaining for him a staff and car at Moransagar, in the course of talks with his Secretary, Mr. Damodar Das, who accompanied by Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj interviewed him at Moransagar yesterday.

It is understood Seth Jamnalal has communicated his above views to the Jaipur authorities and expressed his desire to be kept in Jaipur Jail and treated as an ordinary prisoner.

It is stated that the present arrangement is causing great inconveniences to all including the authorities. Immediate medical aid is impossible unless doctors are fetched from a distance of 30 miles. Hakeem or Vaidya is to be brought from Jaipur, if necessary. All important telegrams also have to be detained at Jaipur for two or three days.—United Press.

## Mahatma's Attack On Ramdurg Congress Committee

RAJKOT, March 2.

The Associated Press understands that Mahatma Gandhi has written a strongly worded article for this week's "Harijan" critisising the Congress Socialists of the Ramdurgh Congres Committee, who have committed a breach of faith with the ruler, inasmuch as they had turned down the unanimous recommendations of the Reforms Committee, which consisted of members of the Ramdurg Congress Committee.

It is pointed out that as a result of negotiations between Ramdurg Congress Committee and the progressive ruler of that State, a Reforms Committee was appointed by the ruler. The Committee made certain recommendations, which the Socialist members of the Ramdurg Congress Committee not only did not approve but actually turned down.

The ruler, who is ready to give effect to all the recommendations of the Committee, is now in a fix and has evidently written to Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhiji appears to take a very serious view of this breach of agreement on the part of the Congress and views it with grave anxiety. He is understood to have written in his article in the "Harijan" on Ramdurg, that it would be better for the Ramdurg Congress Committee "to commit Hara-kiri" than to commit a breach of its own solemn agreement.—A.P.

## *JAMSHEDJI TATA'S BIRTH CENTENARY*

### *Programme At Bombay And Other Centres*

The man who placed India on the world map of Iron and Steel Industry was born a hundred years ago. He was J. N. Tata.

The Centenary of the birth of J. N. Tata, will be celebrated in various centres throughout India to-day. In Bombay all Tata offices will be closed and thanksgiving prayers will be held in the morning in the office of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., followed by a meeting of the employees of all Tata Companies when they will present to Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd. a marble bust of J. N. Tata which will be placed in Bombay House where are situated the various Tata concerns. Later in the afternoon there will be a Sports meeting and the celebrations will conclude with an "At Home" at which all employees as well as friends of the Company be be guests of Sons, Ltd. The Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr B. G. Kher will address the gathering. The two mills, the Svadeshi and the Tata Mills, have arranged for a holiday for all employees and in addition there will be Sports for the workers.

A programme extending over one week culminating on the 3rd of March has been organised in Jamshedpur where are situated the Tata Iron and Steel Works. These celebrations will be somewhat on the lines of the annual Lord Mayor's show in London, and will depict the various enterprises which have been associated with J. N. Tata and his House.

In Navsari, the birth place of J. N. Tata, a holiday has been declared in all the schools and sweets will be distributed to the school children. Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd. will give an "At Hame" to the members of all communities in the afternoon of the 3rd.

The Empress Mills at Nagpur have declared a holiday for their employees and it has been arranged to have a lunch which the Governor of the Central Provinces will attend.

At Tatapuram in the South of India, where the Tata Oil Mills have their main factory, a holiday has been declared for all the workers and a sports and social gathering has been arranged at which Dr. A. R. Menon, Minister to the Cochin Government, will preside.

In Bangalore the staff and students of the Indian Institute of Science founded by J. N. Tata have arranged for a social gathering which will be presided over by the Resident at Mysore. The Dewan of Mysore will lay a wreath on the statue of J. N. Tata.

## Subhas' Condolence For Late M. P. Nigam

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has despatched the following message to Seth Govind Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Tripuri Congress, on the death of Mahesh Prasad Nigam, a volunteer on duty in the Congress Nagar.

"Deeply mourn the death of Mahesh Prasad Nigam. Kindly convey his relatives and friends my sincere condolence."—United Press

## More Satyagrahis For Hyderabad

SHOLAPUR, March. 2

Four 'jathas' of forty-five persons have been sent to-day by the Aryan League to offer 'Satyagraha' in the Nizam's Dominions. While one Jatha of ten proceeded to Bijapur to enter the State from the South, and another of ten to Guntakal, the third batch left for Barsi to enter the State from the north.

Two more 'jathas', one from Mainpuri and another from the State, arrived to-day.—United Press.

# Newspapers Cannot Bear New Burden

## PRESS DEPUTATION TO POSTAL CHIEF

### Plea For Telegraph And Trunk Telephone Concessions

NEW DELHI, March 2.

A deputation of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and News Agencies waited upon the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. G. V. Bewoor, on Wednesday in his office.

On behalf of the Society, the following were present: Mr. Arthur Moore of "The Statesman"; Mr. Devidas Gandhi, of "The Hindustan Times"; Mr. B. Shiva Rao of "The Hindu"; Mr. Vishwanath Pershad of "The Leader"; Mr. Sondhi of "The Tribune"; Mr. B. J. Kirchner of "The Statesman"; Mr. U. N. Sen of Associated Press and Reuters, and Mr. P. D. Sharma of the United Press.

**Case For Press Concession**

**The Deputationists urged that the present telegraphic concession regarding multiple addresses should not be withdrawn on grounds of economy, as that would amount to additional burden to newspapers which were in the nature of public utility services. They also suggested that specially low rates should be given for trunk telephone calls for press purposes.**

**The Director-General replied that considerable pressure from the Public Accounts Committee and the Assembly had made the Government to re-examine the question of press concessions. He did not hold out any hope to the Deputation, but promised that he would place their views before the Government, along with his proposals.**

On behalf of the department, the Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, and the Deputy Director-General, Telegraphs, were also present.

Mr. Arthur Moore expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Bewoor for receiving the deputation at short notice and on a holiday, and went on to say:

"We represent the Indian and Eastern-newspaper Society which consists of newspapers responsible for a great volume of press telegraphic traffic and also very important news agencies, the Associated Press of India and the United Press. There are two matters to which we desire to draw your attention.

"The second of these will be dealt with by Mr. Shiva Rao and concerns telephone charges. I propose to confine myself to the first, the existing concession for press messages directed to multiple addresses. At present, for the second and for other addresses a copying fee only is charged. We have heard with great misgiving that a proposal is under consideration to abolish this concession, except in cases where the additional addresses are in the same town or locality, that is to say served from the same office.

WILL TELL ON EFFICIENCY.

This is a very serious matter indeed for news agencies and newspapers, though we cannot think that it involves any large saving to the telegraph department. In the case of the newspaper which I represent, it would in a large number of stations simply mean the doubling of a correspondent's telegraph account. In the case of agencies, it would mean much more than doubling. We all work on fine margins, and we all desire to be able to continue to give the public as good a news service in times of slump, like the present, as in times of prosperity. But, if news services have to meet new taxation we cannot do this. A further point is that the importance of the news and the critical state of public affairs does not diminish in times of trade recession. On the contrary, it tends to increase. Quite apart from the foreign situation, there is at present in India a more widespread number of centres of interest and news value than most of us can remember, and it is highly important that the public should get full and accurate reports from all the provinces and the states which are in the news.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE.

"Press messages have always been regarded as in a large measure a public utility service, and therefore in most countries, Governments are prepared to accept some measures of loss on them. The loss in this case cannot be large. I have heard the argument used that when the concession was originally made, I think at the beginning of the century, the volume of traffic was so small that it did not matter. Now however, the volume is very much greater, and the cost is increasing, and therefore the concession should be stopped. As regards this, I would say that it seems to assume that the concession was made on the assumption that it was of little value and was so trifling as not to matter. Now, however, that it is proving its worth, it should be abolished. This, we venture to think, is a misreading of history. We believe the concession was made in order to encourage the struggling newspaper press of India and to facilitate the dissemination of information, and that the use made of it to-day is exactly what those who originally instituted it hoper for. Nor can we accept the view, that the nominal cost is the real cost. Presumably, the existing staff is equal to the existing traffic, and even to meeting emergencies. Its size is not dependent on the concession, which plays a very small part in the department's work, if the concession were withdrawn and the volume of press traffic were reduced, we doubt very much if the department would be able to effect any retrenchment in the staff. On all these grounds, we hope that the department will not turn a deaf ear to the suggestion."

The main points which emerged during the discussion were:

(A) The removal of the concession would involve considerable additional expenditure on the newspapers which many newspapers are completely unable to face. The consequence will be that many of them may have to shut down.

(B) There was every justification for the Government to make a concession for press traffic in the interests of the general taxpayer, as well as in the interests of Government publicity.

(C) While it is true that the concession has been in existence since 1904, the present day circumstances fully justify its continuance.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPLY

The Director-General pointed out, that the Telegraph branch of the Department had been working at a loss for a considerable number of years. Every effort had been made to reduce the cost of the service. It is not possible to make any further economies. A great part of the loss on the working of the telegraph branch was due to the very generous concessions given to press traffic. The rate for press telegrams had been revised in May, 1935, but this was a very small increase, and could easily have been met by a careful editing of the press telegrams, so as to employ a fewer number of words. The multiple address concession which was granted in 1904, when the press traffic was small now involves considerable sacrifice of revenue on the part of the department. It is roughly estimated that the removal of this concession will bring in four lakhs of rupees of additional revenue if the traffic remained unaffected. It is admitted that the press traffic should have a concessional rate, but it is merely a question of the extent of the concession that should be given. It is felt that the concession regarding rates, namely, five words for one anna as against the private rate of one word for one anna is sufficiently generous, and that the further concession regarding multiple address telegrams is not justified.

There has been considerable pressure on Government from the Public Accounts Committee and the Assembly to examine the question of press concessions, so as to reduce the loss on the working of the telegraph branch.

PRESS CANT BEAR MORE BURDEN

The deputation urged that even though the value of the concession might be four lakhs of rupees, it should be continued in the general interest of the public. The removal of the concession would involve considerable burden on the newspapers of the

(Continued in col. 8)

## MORE TROOPS FOR JHUNJUNU

### Five Women Satyagrahis Detained And Released

AGRA, March 2.

Five women Satyagrahis, namely Mrs. Srinivas Dagarka, Mrs. Harlalsing, Mrs. Ramchari Devi and Mrs. Srikrishna Sarma were arrested at Jhunjunu this morning and detained in jail custody till evening without supply of food. They were released later.

A batch of five volunteers led by Mr. Surendra Sharma was arrested also in Jhunjunu. The Police are alleged to have treated them roughly.

A batch of 250 members of the Jaj community was also arrested and released later in the day, after, it is alleged, being treated by the Police roughly.

A special military train, carrying fresh military reinforcements has arrived in Jaipur to strengthen the Police "bandobust."—United Press.

## BAN ORDER IN BHAVNAGAR

### Speeches And Activities In Railwaymen's Interests Prohibited

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, March 2.

The Magistrate has issued a notice prohibiting speeches and activities in the interest of Railway workmen. Workshop leaders Messrs. Rajguru, Chandulal Trivedi, General Secretary, and Husen Alarakhia have been suspended.

Mr. Ramniklal Bhatt has joined the two hunger-strikers.

**MUTT AND JEFF—This Is No Way to Treat a King Even If He Is from Baloney** — By BUD FISHER

I HAD TO SWIM SIX HOURS BUT I FINALLY GOT HERE! NOW I'LL GET THOSE GUYS, MUTT AND JEFF!
SO! HERE YOU ARE! I HAVE COME BACK FOR REVENGE! I DEMAND AN IMMEDIATE APOLOGY OR ELSE--
WHAT DID WE DO?
-OR ELSE WHAT?
YOU HAVE INSULTED ME AND THE WHOLE BOLONEY GOVERNMENT! WELL? ARE YOU SORRY?
IMMAY UTSNAY! ETSLAY GIVEM THE ORKSWAY!
IGHTRAY!
YOUR HIGHNESS, WE MOST HUMBLY BEG YOUR PARDON!
UTSNAY!
?

# Working Committee Resignations

## JAWAHARLAL EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes in the course of an article in the "National Herald":—

The newspapers say that I have resigned from the Working Committee. That is not quite correct and yet it is correct enough. When twelve members had resigned from a committee of fifteen, there was not much of the committee left; the rump could hardly function as such. The reasons that impelled me to act as I did differ in many ways from those that moved my colleagues. But apart from reasons, I felt an overwhelming desire to be out of committees and to function as I wanted to without let or hindrance. It was easy enough to resign from a dying committee whose days were numbered, but the problem in my mind was a deeper one and the step I took would mean a break from many other contacts. To the onlookers I had aligned myself along with the resigning twelve. And so I had. And yet in my mind the gulf between them and me had grown and not again would I be a member of a committee fashioned as the Working Committee had been for three years.

### PERSONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL

It surprises me that some people should criticise these resignations. There was no other possible course open to these members, or at any rate to several of them, after the charges that had been made against them. Ordinarily, if it was felt that the policy they represented was not approved by the majority, they had to resign. But in the present instance certain grave personal charges were also made against them, and it was quite impossible for them to continue so long as those charges remained. In effect these charges might be considered to be made against Gandhiji himself as he had been the guide and mentor of the Working Committee. This psychological and personal aspect inevitably overshadowed even the political issues, and I suggested therefore to the Congress President to clear this obstacle before tackling other problems. Unhappily he did not do so. To add to this difficulty the President sent a telegram asking for a postponement of the Working Committee and not permitting it to transact even routine business. It was clear that under the circumstances the committee had ceased to be.

A great organisation has something impersonal about it, although it might be powerfully impressed by a dominant personality. It carries on though persons may come or go. The Congress has demonstrated this impersonal aspect in a unique manner during past years when repeatedly all its leaders and principal workers were in prison and the whole might of the law was directed against it. Yet it carried on and showed that sure sign of inner strength which is not daunted by adversity or crisis.

### PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It was obvious that the Working Committee could not and should not, under the existing circumstances, decide any controversial matter of importance or attempt to frame resolutions for the Congress Subjects Committee. In the absence of the President this would have been improper, and every member present realised this fully. But it was in the fitness of things that routine matters, and especially those demanding urgency, in view of the approaching Congress session, should be disposed of. But the President's instructions seemed to come in the way, though whether he meant his words to be interpreted so literally I do not know. And so the committee, having no function to perform, dissolved and faded away. For the first time the Congress had not functioned impersonally.

When the scales are evenly balanced even a little makes a difference, and the President's telegram made a difference. Ordinarily the democratic way was for the old committee to resign after the presidential election and all that had happened in the course of it, so as to enable a new and more representative committee to be formed. But the rapid development of an internal and external crisis and the possibility of another struggle on a vast scale overshadowed the usual processes of democracy and made the decision difficult. When, however, it appeared to the members present that there was no confidence in them even in regard to routine matters, the possibility of co-operation in a small executive became remote. The personal element was displacing the impersonal character of the organisation. Personal loyalties began to count more than loyalty to the organisation.

### THE PARTING.

But this was a small matter after all and would not have counted for much if the surrounding circumstances had been different. It led me to think of a defect in our present constitution which leaves the old Working Committee to function with the new President. It would be far better if the committee's term expired with the presidential election and the President met the Congress with a new committee. The proceedings of the Congress would then be in the nature of a vote of confidence in this committee. Under the present constitution the committee is consituted after the Congress is over and it is quite possible that it might not truly represent the Congress.

I had sided with my old colleagues of the committee on the issue of the moment, for that was the only right course for me, but my parting was with them more than with others. In their letter of resignation they had stated that "the time has come when the country should have a clear-cut policy not based on compromise between incompatible groups of the Congress." If that was to be their clear-cut policy, I had no place with them.

# *Regenerator Of India's Industries*

## Duty Of Tata Scholars All Over The Country

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA.)

A hundred years ago, there was born, on the Western Coast of India, in the historic city, Navsari, a soul of great capabilities and high promise, who by the dint of his genius, integrity and industry, rose to the position of a Merchant Prince and a true Regenerator of India's industries. That was Jamsedji Nasservanji Tata of revered memory.

### A MERCHANT PRINCE

From his youth, young Jamsedji was enterprising, and joined his father's business in China, in partnership with Shapurji Saklatvala, Ardeshir Chinai and old Kaliandas. He developed that business in India; and extended it to Egypt. In those days, the P. and O. had a monopoly of the Far East trade: and Indian merchants were terribly handicapped. It was Jamsedji's genius and enterprise, that started a rival shipping company to the East; but, owing to lack of patriotic support, he had to give up.

### A MODEL MILL AGENT

It was Jamsedji who launched the textile industry in the Central Provinces. In his days, the agents used to charge their commission on production of yarn and cloth, no matter, whether the mills made profit or loss! It was Mr. Jamsedji Tata, who introduced the new system of charging his commission only on the net profits of the mills. Jamsedji's management was straight, sound and beneficent. He also introduced the system of taking on paid graduate apprentices for his various Mill Departments. He was every inch a Model Mill Agent.

### A STAUNCH NATIONALIST

Late Jamsedji Tata was a staunch nationalist. He was a silent supporter of the Indian National Congress from its very infancy. And his love for India and Indians, was bequeathed to his sons, Sir Dorabji and Sir Rattan, whose timely and princely help to Gandhiji in the South African struggle is still gratefully remembered by the sage of Shegaon.

### SWADESHI TO THE CORE

Jamshedji Tata was a Swadeshite—first and last. His Swadeshism was sound, robust, honest and unassailable. Throughout his life, he thought of India; spoke for India, worked for India. A patriot—every inch. A Swadeshite to the core.

### A PRACTICAL VISIONARY

Tata stood for science and research. Thirty years ago, he founded the Research Institute at Bangalore; the first of its kind in India. Bose and Palit and Ghosh followed his example. He dreamt of the Hydro Electric Scheme. He spent sleepless nights over the iron and steel enterprise. In both these adventures, he spent most valuable time and energy, and engaged the best available intellects for exploration and inauguration; with the result, that the Hydro Scheme and the Iron and Steel venture proved so beneficent and successful to the country, her industry and her investors and labour.

### A TRUE PATRON

Jamsedji Tata was a true patron of learning, of science and art, of higher education and industry. Tata founded scholarships for the best students of Indian Universities. They proceeded abroad, and returned as doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists and economists. To-day, there must be hundreds of Tata scholars all over the country, whose duty it is to observe the Tata Centenary in their respective districts.

His was a unique personality. Dadabhai Naoroji, Phirozeshah Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha, Justice Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and scores of our leading men, all over the land, held Jamsedji Tata in high esteem and sought his advice in matters industrial and economic. J. N. Tata was a true regenerator of India's industries. His charities were Catholic—so also are those of his sons, Sir Dorabji Tata and Sir Ratan Tata. To the House of Tatas and to the noble Lady Navajbai Ratan Tata, all India tender their best wishes, with the sincere hope, that the Tata traditions of business integrity, ability and industry may be maintained and enhanced by the men at the helm to-day: I mean, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Sir H. P. Mody and Sir A. R. Dalal.—Homage to Jamsedji Tata! Adieu!

# 20,000 Italian Families To Colonise Tripoli

## *STRONG PROTEST BY ARABS*

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

For the second time in the history of Tripoli another batch of 20 thousand Italian families will emigrate from Italy very shortly and will be granted the best land ever possessed by the Arabs, says a report published here. It is also stated in the report that Signor Mussolini has sent a message to the Governor of Tripoli asking him to provide all facilities to these Italians.

A protest meeting against this measure was organized here by Dr. Abdul-Hamid Said, President of Young Muslim's Association, which was attended by a large number of Muslims in Cairo, and hundreds of students of Al-Azhar of various Arab and oriental countries.

Resolutions passed by the meeting against this measure have been transmitted to Signor Mussolini, Governor of Tripoli, Italian Ambassador at Cairo and to the Press.

# WAFDIST DELEGATION TO INDIA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

For the first time in the history of India, an Egyptian delegation, deputed by H. E. Nahas Pasha, the ex-Prime Minister for the fifth time in Egypt, and the President of the Wafd Party, will very shortly land in Bombay having accepted the invitation of the President of the National Congress to attend the Tripuri session. The delegation consists of a well-known senator, the popular and pious gentleman, Mahmoud Bassiouni Bey, a prominent Wafd member and the leader of the Opposition party in the present Senate and ex-Chairman of the Senate and the president of the delegation. Mr. Bassiouni Bey is the only man among Wafdists who was on many occasions invited by H. M. King Farouk to the Palace since the dispute between the Wafdists and the present Government of Mohamed Pasha became very tense and the doors of the palace were closed for the Wafdists. Bassiouni Bey is also among prominent Egyptians who have had experienced a critical time trying to bring about a compromise between the Wafdists and the authorities in office in Cairo. Bassiouni Bey has many distinguished Indian friends who have always visited Egypt and like to spend their holiday in Cairo. The other delegate is Mr. Mahmoud Abul-Fateh a well-known journalist and the Chief Editor of the daily "Al-Misri", the morning organ of the Wafdists. Its circulation is about 60 thousand daily. Mr. Mahmoud was some years ago Chief Reporter of the daily "Al-Ehram", the oldest paper in Egypt, and had represented the Egyptian Press on many important occasions in the continent. The third delegate is Mr. Mohamed Hamzah. Editor of evening organ of the Wafdists the "Al-Wafd Al-Misri". He was sentenced and fined several times by the present Government for his articles Mr. Mohamed Hamzah is a well-known writer and journalist in Cairo.


3rd March, 1939

The House of Tata

COMMEMORATES THE CENTENARY OF ITS FOUNDER

J. N. TATA

Born 3rd March 1839

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To those who have made this development possible by investment and by labour, we extend our sincerest thanks.

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## MEHERALI ON CONDITIONS IN CUTCH

BHUJ, Feb. 28.

An appeal to the people to enrol in large numbers as members of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad during the three months time given to the Ruler to concede the just demands of the people, and show to the State authorities their unflinching resolve to win freedom, has been issued by Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad in the course of a statement to the Press.

"The last few weeks have been those of unprecedented awakening," says Mr. Meherally, "for the whole of Cutch. A new wave of national feeling is sweeping over the whole country. From every corner of Cutch and from every section of the people has come heartening support to the movement for the establishment of Responsible Government.

WOMEN COMING TO FORE.

"The women of Cutch are now coming to the fore. The students have played their part nobly while the merchants have vied with other sections of the people in showing their steadfast support to the Parishad. Above all the farmers inhabiting the 1,000 villages of Cutch have now truly awakened."

Referring to the grievances of the State's people he says:—

"The peasants are deeply plunged into debt while an archaic system of revenue is squeezing out their very life. Forced labour and field levies are still rampant in the country. A ruinous exchange policy has adversely affected industry and trade in town and countryside alike. The depredations of wild animals, specially of panthers and wild boars, have assumed unbearable proportions. There is not a single bank in Cutch, not even one public printing press, not a single newspaper, not one pucca road. Illiteracy, disease and famine stalk the country.—United Press.

## MULRAJ KARSONDAS IN CUTCH

(From Our Correspondent).

CUTCH MANDVI, March 1.

Rapar was electrified by the visit of Mulraj Karsondas, General Secretary Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad and party who returned yesterday at midnight after a whirlwind tour, beginning from Bradresar and passing practically through every village of Vagad Taluka. Meetings attended by thousands were held at Rapar Bhadresar, Rav etc. which Mr. Mulraj addressed.

He said in his adress that His Highness had taken people 200 years behind the present times by his 52 years' rule. Nothing was done to improve the status by making for provision of education, sanitation, trade prosperity or agricultural development. Mr. Mulraj said these things ought to be stopped forthwith.

## *Bombay Cutchis Support State People's Struggle*

A meeting of the Cutchi residents of Bombay was held at Chinchpokli under the auspices of the Cutch Prajamandal on Tuesday night, to exhort Cutchis to be ready for the forthcoming struggle of the subjects of Cutch on the first of April.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas who presided appealed to all Cutchis resident in Bombay to be ready and to help the Prajamandal in all possible ways.

Many others spoke in a similar vein.

## *JAIPUR FIRING REPORT*

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Dr. Ashraf and Pandit K. D. Paliwal M.L.A. (Central) had been deputed by him and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to the Jaipur State to enquire into the police firing on a Muslim mob, while constructing a mosque, and that they had submitted the report thereof.

Panditji would issue a statement later about the same.—United Press.

## Radha Krishna Bajaj On Jaipur Statement

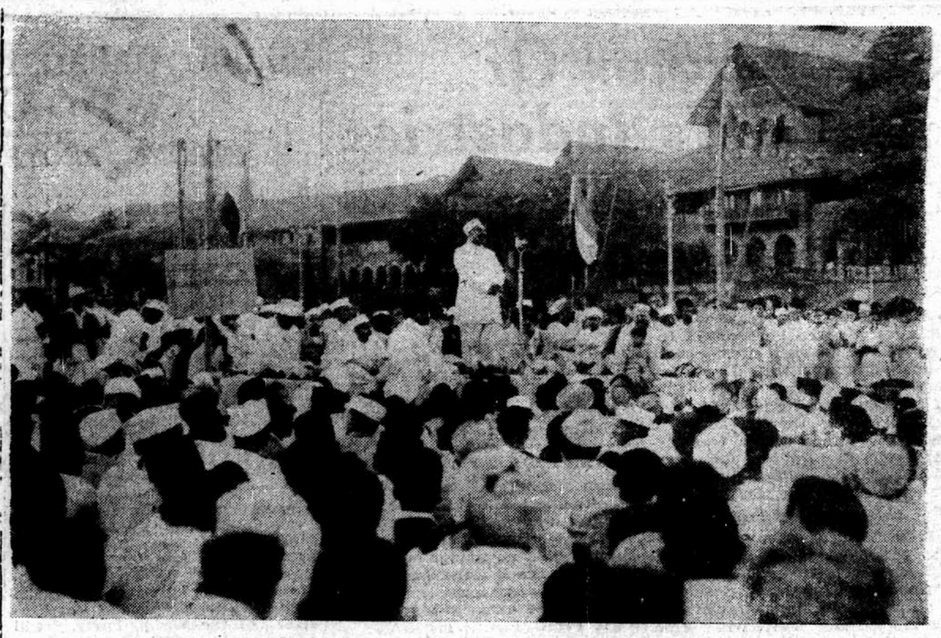
In a statement, Mr. Radha Krishna Bajaj has contradicted all that the Publicity officer, Jaipur State wrote about the political prisoners and their treatment in jail. He, speaks of many 'painful perversions of truth.'

## Hijarat From Dhenkanal

CUTTACK, March 1.

The situation in the Dhenkanal State is again becoming critical and exodus of a large number of the State's people has begun.

According to information received here many families are leaving the State and taking shelter in small huts built under trees in Budapauk and other adjacent villages in Angul in British territory.—U.P.



Mr. Rajmal Lalvani addressing a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Wednesday in connection with the "Jaipur Kisan Day".

# STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN TRAVANCORE

## Changanacherry Traces History Of Movement: His Hopes Shattered: Joins State Congress

Mr. Changanacherry K. Parameswaram Pillay, Retired Judge of the Travancore High Court, has issued the following Statement:—

Exactly fifty-one years ago, a young Maharajah, H. H. Sri Mulam Thirunal of revered memory, conceived the idea of establishing a Council in his State for making laws and regulations and accordingly, with the advice of his Dewan Mr. Rama Rao, promulgated Regulation 2 of 1065 M. E. (1887) with an official majority and the sole object of helping the government in legislative matters. This Regulation was amended in 1072 M. E. (1896), but except increasing the numerical strength of the council, we achieved nothing substantial by this amending Regulation whereas certain matters of vital importance were removed from the jurisdiction of the Council. The members were to be nominated by Government, the principle of Election was not recognised and the official majority was maintained. After the establishment of the Popular Assembly, Dewan Sir P. Rajagopalachari introduced the element of election into the Council by providing for the election of four members by the members of the Popular Assembly. There was very little public opinion in Travancore at that time and there was no demand for constitutional reforms from the people. But a few years after the Popular Assembly came into existence, representations began to be made in the Assembly for constitutional reform.

AGITATION AND RESULT.

In 1086 M. E. i. e. 23 years ago, I initiated the movement for further constitutional reform by means of representation in the Popular Assembly and this demand was repeated from year to year. After I was returned to the Legislative Council by the Popular Assembly in 1088 M. E., I moved for permission to introduce a Bill for reform in the Council. But as the Council was then constituted, it was impossible to get that permission. Therefore an agitation was started with a view to educate public opinion and ultimately the Government of Sir M. Krishnan Nair (then Dewan Bahadur) responded to the popular demand by promulgating Regulation 1 of 1095 M. E. by which the number of members was increased, the principle of election was recognised, and some restricted powers of interpellations and moving resolutions and budget discussions were granted to the Council. But this Regulation did not satisfy the aspirations of the people and, therefore, the agitation was continued with renewed vigour with the result that in 1097 M. E., a further measure of reform was granted by Regulation 2 of 1097 M. E. (1926 A.D.).

FOUND UNSATISFACTORY

The Council constituted under Regulation 1 of 1095 M. E. was dissolved before the natural termination of the life of that Council and fresh elections were held under the new constitution. Even this reform, generous as it was in the circumstances prevailing then, did not satisfy the extreme sections of the community. A public meeting was held under my presidency in Trivandrum to express the gratitude of the people to H. H. the Maharaja and the Government for the reform of the Council, but the progressive section mustered strong at that meeting and the resolution recording thanks of the people was turned down by them. They passed a resolution at that meeting constituting a committee to continue the agitation for Responsible Government. But that committee did not carry out the object for which it was appointed, but allowed the question to lie dormant for some years.

PROMISED BUT DID NOT ACT

On the occasion of H. H. the present Maharaja's installation to the throne, a Regulation was passed reconstituting the Council with two chambers but it added nothing substantially to the powers of the legislatures. It was at this time that a Council was established in Kashmir. That Council was given substantial control over finance and taxation. Before the Proclamation was promulgated, I suggested to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who was then the Legal and Constitutional Adviser to H. H. the Maharaja, that at least those powers of finance and taxation which were granted by the Kashmir Government to their council might be incorporated in the Proclamation. He generously promised to consider my suggestions, but ultimately nothing came out of it.

BIRTH OF STATE CONGRESS.

More than a year ago a Committee of the Indian National Congress was organised in Trivandrum of which I had the honour of being the President. It was this Committee that started a regular organised movement for Responsible Government in the State. But before we could make such headway, the Indian National Congress which met at Haripura passed the now famous resolution prohibiting any agitation for Responsible Government in Indian States being carried on in its name. Therefore the Committee of the Indian National Congress had to withdraw from this agitation, though reluctantly. But fortunately the Travancore State Congress was then organised by certain public spirited gentlemen and they took up the question in right earnest. I have given the history of the movement for constitutional reform at length in order to show that though the State Congress is only one year old, the agitation for Responsible Government is not of recent growth but had its origin more than twenty-eight years ago and that as one associated with this agitation from the beginning I should have naturally joined the State Congress and continued the agitation.

THE COMMUNAL QUESTION.

But I had some serious differences with the State Congress which prevented me from adopting this course. In the first place, no attempt had been made in the constitution to settle the communal question without which it was difficult for all communities to work together and I feared in the absence of a settlement of this communal qustion, the State Congress might go to pieces at any time. Further, many of the members of the State Congress were men with strong communal affiliations and belonged to a purely communal group known as the 'Abstention Party' But fortunately the State Congress ultimately adopted practically the formula of the Trivandrum Committee of the Indian National Congress in regard to communal representation in Services and legislatures, dissolved the Abstention Party and in its place created a State Congress Party in the Assembly. This satisfied me so far as the communal question was concerned.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTACK.

Then another unforeseen difficulty cropped up viz., the personal allegation against the Dewan made in the now well-known memorandum. Though I did not join the State Congress, I was in full sympathy with its object viz., the attainment of Responsible Government through peaceful and non-violent means. But unfortunately, the Government took a hostile attitude towards the activities of the State Congress from the very beginning. Before they started any propaganda or held any meeting to mobilise public opinion, their meetings were banned by Government. Though, owing to differences of opinion on vital matters already mentioned, I could not become a member of the Congress, I felt deeply the injustice of the attitude taken up by the Government. I, therefore, along with certain other friends, published a statement protesting against the attitude taken by the Government and offered our help to the Congress from outside which did not meet with cordial reception at the hands of the Working Committee of the State Congress. Prohibitory orders against meetings of the State Congress continued and ultimately they decided to disobey the order. What followed is too well-known to the public to need repetition here.

DISILLUSION COMES.

During all this period of trouble and turmoil, it was my hope and belief that some settlement might be made and all my endeavours were directed towards achieving that end; and when the memorandum was ultimately withdrawn by the signatories, I expected the Goverment to react to it by adopting a conciliatory policy. But the arrest and imprisonment of State Congress workers and volunteers, the allegations of persecution in jail made by Miss Ackmma Cheriyan, the disqualification of those who were punished with imprisonment for more than six months to be members of the Bar and finally the unseating of these members in the legislatures disillusioned me completely. I brought these matters to the notice of the Dewan and he sent me a very kind and courteous reply. But that failed to give me any encouragement or hope.

JOINS STATE CONGRESS.

I feel that I shall be failing in my duty to my country, if, under these circumstances I still remained a silent spectator and, therefore, I decided to become a humble servant of the State Congress. I have taken this decision after mature consideration with a full sense of my responsibility and alive to all its implications. I have always been an optimist. I fully trust that, inspite of discouraging factors, things will adjust themselves properly in due course.

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Germany is celebrating the air force day with a mass flight over Berlin by the famous Richthofen Squadron, a review of the air force units, and demonstration of new balloon barrage defences.

## *NARIMAN AT KOLHAPUR*

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR: March 1.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was present at to-day's trial of Mr. Bagal, in the District Magistrate's Court, from 1 p.m. onwards, but the examination and cross-examination of defence witnesses not being over, he could do nothing to-day.

Mr. Nariman has requested the Court to fix the day for arguments after the Tripuri Congress session is over so that he may address the Court on March 16, if possible

Mr. Nariman interviewed both Mr. and Mrs. Bagal this evening.

The 58th anniversary and the annual prize distribution of the Rajaram College was celebrated with great eclat last evening. The Reverend Dr. John Mackenzie, Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, presided. The function was largely attended. Dr. Balkrishna presented the 58th Progressive Report of the institution and spoke highly of the liberal educational policy of the Kolhapur Durbar after giving away prizes to about 50 boys and girls. Dr. Mackenzie delivered his address which was full of good humour and great truths.

## REWA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(From A Correspondent)

REWA: March 2.

A Rewa Durbar communique, issued this morning, says that the next session of the Rewa Raj Parishad (Legislative Council) will commence from 23rd inst. in the Council Hall.

## *KOLHAPUR BAR AND BAGAL'S CASE*

(From Our Correspondent

KOLHAPUR, March 2.

The Kolhapur District Magistrate, who has been trying Mr. M. K. Bagal under 124 A I.P.C. for the last few weeks having refused permission even to the members of the Kolhapur Bar to attend the sedition trial proceedings, more than 40 members of the Local Bar Association headed by their President Mr. Bapusaheb Shrikande waited upon the Chief Justice and protested against the Magistrate's action.

As a result of this protest the local pleaders are going to be allowed accommodation in the court on the next day of hearing of Mr. Bagal's case.

## Hyderabad Second Dictator At Barsi

BARSI, March 2.

Over 25 workers who have been sent out to the State territory for propaganda met Mr. Chankaran Sarda, second dictator of the Aryan Satyagraha, and held consultations with him regarding their future plans.

Addressing a number of State subjects from the surrounding villages and local Hindus, Mr. Chandkaran Sarda pointed out the most difficult spade work done by the Aryan Satyagraha for launching the Satyagraha.' While thanking the Barsi people for their co-operation in this connection, he urged them to carry on the movement to success.—United Press.

## *"RED" POSTERS IN CAWNPORE*

CAWNPORE, Mar. 1.

"Red" posters, believed to be the work of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, were found posted in various parts of the city to-day calling upon young men to revive the activities of the army.—A. P.

## Dhulia Condemns Jaipur Repression

(From Our Correspondent)

DHULIA, March 2.

A public meeting of Dhulia citizens under the presidentship of Mr. A. V. Tilak, Editor "Bharat" passed a resolution condemning the action of Jaipur Government in prohibiting Jamnalal Bajaj to enter State limits. The Ruler of Aundh was congratulated upon his declaration of the grant of responsible government to his people.

## Reforms In Janjira State To Be Announced

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, March 1.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Deccan States Col. Evans Gordon recently visited Janjira and is understood to have had discussions with Rao Bahadur Kotak, Dewan of Janjira about closer association of subjects with the administration and reforms.

It is expected that as a result of this discussion, a Legislative Council with an elected element will come into being and the laws against liberty of the press and Association will go


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# That McMahon Correspondence!

## British Chief Justice Of Palestine Supports Arab Case For Independence

**The question whether Palestine was excluded from the guarantee given by the British High Commissioner in Egypt to Sheriff Hussein of Mecca in 1915 has come up before the Conference now being held in London. Although the British Government has, at last, after years of refusal been forced by the Arab Delegations to agree to its publication, it requires knowledge of the circumstances under which the pledge was given and also what the pledge given means in international law.**

**Sir Michael F. McDonnell, formerly Chief Justice in Palestine, has contributed an illuminating article in the "Weekly Review" on the subject. Coming, as it does, from the authority of a lawyer of such high eminence, we feel that the British Government will not now insist on the wrong interpretation it has been putting on the pledge. The Arab case in the light of the pronouncement of Sir Michael becomes unassailable. He says:—**

"At the moment when His Majesty's Government, having signally failed to subdue Arab resistance over a period of two and three quarter years, is on the point of entering into a conference with the leaders of the Arabs in Palestine, including some whom it had banished to the Seychelles and whom it has now released from banishment for this purpose, one may recall the fact that successive British Governments have declined to publish the diplomatic notes relating to the recognition of the independence of the Arab countries, which passed between Sir Henry McMahon, as High Commissioner of Egypt, and Sherif Hussein of Mecca in the years 1915 and 1916.

WHY NOT PUBLISH IT?

"Statesmen of the calibre of Lord Grey of Fallodon, Lord Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and others, have urged that this correspondence should be published in full; but this has always been refused in official quarters on the ground that to do so would be contrary to the public interest.

"The Report of the Palestine Royal Commission in 1937 printed in an official publication for the first time, as far as I am aware, extracts from this correspondence which enabled one to form an opinion as to how far are justified the claims of the Arabs to the effect that Palestine was not excluded by the correspondence from the area of the Arab Countries the independence of which Great Britian undertook to acknowledge

"The recent publication, for the first time, in English, in Mr. George Antonius's book—"The Arab Awakening" of the whole of the correspondence which passed between Sir Henry McMahon and the Sherif Hussein in 1915 and 1916, enables one further to check the conclusions formed from the comparatively brief extracts published in the Report of the Royal Commission.

"The first letter from the Sherif Hussein to Sir Henry McMahon, dated July 14, 1915, invited Great Britain to recognize "the independence of the Arab countries within certain boundaries which comprise the whole of the Arabian peninsula and the whole of the territories now known as Palestine. Trans-Jordan, Syria, and Iraq.

THE CRUCIAL LETTER

"Sir Henry McMahon's reply to the Sherif's letter, dated August 30, 1915, while asserting that negotiation on the question of frontiers and boundaries would appear to be premature, in general terms confirmed the declaration which it stated that Lord Kitchener had communicated from the British Agency in Cairo, to the Amir Abdullah in Mecca, of Great Britain's desire for the independence of the Arab countries and their inhabitants.

"To this the Sherif replied on September 9, 1915, in a letter stating that the people of all the countries for whom he was writing "are awaiting the result of the present negotiations which depend solely upon whether you reject or admit the proposed frontiers and upon whether or not you will help us to secure their spiritual and other rights against evil and danger."

"This letter from the Sherif produced the crucial letter of the whole series, Sir Henry McMahon's reply of October 24, 1915. The relevent part of this letter as set forth by the Royal Commission runs as follows:—

"I have lost no time in informing the Government of Great Britain of the contents of your letter; and it is with great pleasure that I communicate to you on their behalf the following statement which, I am confident you will receive with satisfaction:

The districts of Mersina and Alexandretta and the portions of Syria lying to the West of the Districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo, cannot be said to be purely Arab and should be excluded from the proposed limits and boundaries. With the above modification and without prejudice to our existing treaties with Arab chiefs, we accept these limits and boundaries and in regard to those portions of the territories therein in which Great Britain is free to act without detriment to the interests of her ally, France, I am empowered in the name of the Government of Great Britain to give the following assurances and make the folowing reply to your letter:

Subject to the above modifications, Great Britain is prepared to recognise and support the independence of the Arabs within the territories included in the limits and boundaries proposed by the Sherif of Mecca, Great Britain will guarantee the Holy places against all external aggression and will recognise their inviolability."

"With regard to the definition of the areas excluded by the second paragraph cited, the mention of the districts of Mersina and Alexandretta need not delay us, as it does not affect the present controversy. That with which we are concerned is to ascertain what is the geographical area that constitutes "the portion of Syriya lying to the west of the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo."

"It is true that Sir Henry McMahon, nearly 22 years later, in a letter printed in "The Times" of July 22, 1937, stated "definitely and emphatically that it was not intended by him" in giving the pledge to King Hussein in the letter under consideration "to include Palestine in the area in which Arab independence was promised."

WHAT CHURCHILL SAID

"The official attitude of successive British Governments was expressed in the statement of Mr. Churchill when Secretary of State for Colonies in 1922:

That letter (Sir H. McMahon's letter of October 24 1915) Mecca to recognise and support the independence of the Arabs within the territories proposed by him. But this promise was given subject to the reservation made in the same letter, which excluded from its scope, among other territories, the portions of Syria lying to the west of the district of Damascus. This exception has always been regarded by His Majesty's Government as covering the Vilayat of Beirut and the independent Sanjak of Jerusalem. The whole of Palestine west of the Jordan was thus excluded from Sir Henry McMahon's pledge.

NOT LEGALLY VALID

To deal, at the outset, with the first portion of Sir Henry McMahon's letter. That which Sir Henry says he intended to mean is a matter of no consequence whatever. It was not he who was making an offer to the Sherif. It was, as he himself states there the British Government. The High Commissioner in Egypt was merely the conduit pipe through which the proposals of His Majesty's Government were conveyed to the other party. Furthermore, no court of law would be affected by any evidence of what Sir Henry McMahon intended by the words used by him, even assuming for the moment that he was responsible for the wording employed in his letter of October 24. There is a dictum of Lord Halsbury as Lord Chancellor on the construction of statutes, which might equally well be applied to any written instrument, including the letter under consideration, that the worst person to construe them is the person responsible for their drafting."

"That with which a Court of Law alone would be governed in interpreting Sir Henry's letter of October 24, would be that which was called by a very distinguished Judge, Lord Wensleydale, the Golden Rule of legal interpretation, to the effect that in construing all written instruments, the grammatical and ordinary sense of the words is to be adhered to unless that would lead to some absurdity, or some repugnance or inconsistency with the rest of the instrument, in which case the grammatical and ordinary sense of the words might be modified so as to avoid the absurdity and inconsistency, but no further. The problem, therefore before one is to ascertain what, giving words their ordinary meaning, is the area referred to in Sir Henry's letter, as "the portions of Syria lying to the west of the districts of Damascus Homs, Hama, and Aleppo which cannot be stated to be purely Arab."

"A reference to the map in the Report of the Royal Commission or to the relevant map in Mr. Antonius's book, makes it perfectly easy to give a grammatical and ordinary sense to the words of the British Government to which the High Commissioner of Egypt put his signature."

THREE PARTS

"The area with which we are concerned is composed of three clearly defined parts; the Vilayet of Syria, divided up as you proceed from south to north into the Sanjak of Maan, the Sanjak of Hauran, the Sanjak of Damascus, and the Sanjak of Hama. This Vilayet lies to the east of the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, Lake Tiberias, Lake Huleh, and the Lebanon range of mountains. To the north of the Vilayet of Syria, extending far inland from the Mediterranean, is the Vilayet of Aleppo on the coast line of which is the town of Alexandretta. To the west of the natural divisions, namely, the river, three lakes, and a mountain range which form the western boundary of the Vilayet of Syria, there lies, to the north, the Vilayet of Beirut, which consists, reading from north to south of the Sanjaks of Latakia and Tripoli, an area round the town of Beirut, the Sanjak of Beirut (which, curiously enough, does not include the town of that name, but includes, on the other hand, the towns of Saida and Es Sur, namely Sidon and Tyre), the Sanjak of Acre, and finally the Sanjak of Baloa (or Nablus). In addition to these divisions, interpellated in the Vilayet of Beirut, with a seaboard running on the north from a point south of the town of Tripoli to a point north of Saida on the south, and excluding always the enclave referred to above around the town of Beirut, is the Sanjak of Lebanon. Finally, to the south of the Sanjak of Beirut, lying between the Jordan and Dead Sea on the east, and the Mediterranean on the west, from a point north of Jaffa to a point south of Gaza is the Sanjak of Jerusalem which owing to its religious and international importance was, under the Ottoman rule, an independent Sanjak not included in any Vilayet."

PALESTINE INCLUDED

"Having studied these administrative divisions on the map, can it be said that they bear out Mr. Churchill's interpretation that the excluded portions of Syria (lying to the west of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aelppo) cover the southern part of the Vilayet of Beirut and the independent Sanjak of Jerusalem? It was plainly necessary to say so if Palestine, which comprises Sanjaks of Acre and Baloa in the Vilayet of Beirut and the independent Sanjak of Jerusalem, was to be held to be excluded from the area promised to the Arabs." "So far from it being clear that Palestine was included in the reservation defined in the letter of October 24. One can, on the contrary, only say that everything possible was done in order to indicate that it was intended to include Palestine in the area promised to the Sherif. Why, for example, speak of the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo, not one of which is east of Palestine, and all of which go northward, in that order, away from Palestine? Why say nothing of the Sanjaks of Hauran and Maan, to the west of which the whole of Palestine lies. Why not, if Palestine is to be described, speak of Lake Huleh, the River Jordan, the Lake of Tiberias and the Dead Sea as the eastern boundaries?

"So far from the words in their grammatical and ordinary sense excluding Palestine, they do the exact opposite, and leave Palestine clearly within the area to which Arab independence was to be granted. To hold otherwise is exactly as though anyone, who in a description of the South of England wished to exclude the area south of the River Thames, that is to say, the Counties of Berkshire, Surrey, and Kent, in purporting to do so were to speak of the districts of Gloucester and Monmouth which are miles away from the line which it is intended to demarcate—a line moreover which is clearly defined by a natural geographical feature in the shape of a river."

NOT ARAB?

"A further point of great importance is this, that the only reason set out in Sir Henry McMahon's letter for the exclusion of the portions of Syria in question was that "they cannot be said to be purely Arab." Now Mersina contained a large Turkish population as did the continuous territories of the coast-line of the Vilayet of Aleppo, in which is situated Alexandretta. The districts of Latakia, Tripoli, and the Lebanon comprised large numbers of Alauites, of Druzes, and of Maronites who differed in some cases in race, and in all in religion, from the majority of the Moslem Arabs of Syria, and it is of the higher significance that the portion of Syria which may be accurately described as lying to the west of the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo comprises exactly these areas of Latakia and of the Lebanon and Tripoli where the minorities in question are to be found. Further, an area of which it emphatically could not be said that the population was not purely Arab was Palestine, where at the time at least 95 per cent of the inhabitants were Arab."

FRENCH CLAIM

"The Royal Commission, in reproducing Sir Henry McMahon's letter on pp. 18 and 19 of its Report, italicises not only the words referring to the portions of Syria lying "to the west of the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aelppo" but also the words reproduced in italics in the succeeding sentence;

"With the above modifications and without prejudice to our existing treaties with Arab chiefs we accept these limits and boundaries, and in regard to those portions of the territories therein in which Great Britain is free to act without detriment to the interests of her ally, France I am empowered in the name of the Government of Great Britain to give the following asurances....."

"The Report goes on to say;

"Of the passages we have italicised, the second is significant in relation to the claim which had been made by the French Government in March 1915 to the ultimate control of all Syria, including Palestine:—and a paragraph in the Royal Commission's Report two pages earlier (page 17) shows what it was to which they were referring. It runs as follows:—

"But there were other Arab Provinces in the Turkish Empire (sc. than the Arabian Peninsula) and other than British interests involved in its possible disruption. In March 1915, the French Government explained that in that event France would claim control of Syria including (as the term had long included) Palestine. This proposition was discussed by the Governmental Committee which reported, in June 1915, that the French claim to the northern Syria should be conceded, but that, owing to the world-wide importance of the Holy Land, Jerusalem and part of Palestine should be reserved for International Administration."

THE ONLY CONDITION.

"Freedom to act without detriment to the interests of France was the only condition precedent to recognition and support of Arab independence in any portion of the territory involved. The greater part of the small Sanjak of Beirut is not west of the Sanjak of Damascus and this area, containing the towns of Tyre and Sidon, was included in the area allotted to France in the Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916 and is to this day part of the French mandated territory. To suggest that any area of the size of Palestine and of the importance of the Holy Land, if not excluded by the fact that it did not lie west of the districts in question, was intended to be excluded by a side-wind by the reference to the interests of France, which, at the very time the British Government was refusing to admit, is an argument that will not hold water."

UPON WHAT GROUNDS?

"Sir Henry McMahon in the last paragraph of his letter to "The Times" of July 23, 1917, which has been already quoted, concluded as follows:—

"I also had every reason to believe at the time that the fact that Palestine was not included in my pledge was well understood by King Hussein."

"Sir Henry does not state upon what grounds he bases that belief; but here, again, a court of justice, if it were concerned to interpret the meaning of the written instrument containing the offer to King Hussein would not attend for one minute to what impression the person making the offer, stated twenty-two years later, that he had reason to believe the words conveyed to the person accepting the offer; it would arrive at the intention by the meaning of the words which had been made use of in the offer in the light of the words made use of in the acceptance.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

"The second paragraph of Sherif Hussein's third note to Sir Henry McMahon, dated November 5, 1915, in reply to the latter's letter of October 24, is of great importance in this connection. It is to the effect that he would waive the inclusion of Mersina and Adana. He does not mention the Sanjak of Jerusalem. In speaking of the Vilayets of Aleppo and Beirut he is clearly referring to the part of the latter Vilayet west of the districts of Damascus, Homs Hama, and Aleppo, referred to in the letter under reply, inasmuch as he protests that they are by heredity purely Arab provinces, whether the inhabitants be Christian or Moslem, and he is not contemplating the area west of the Hauran and still less that which is west of Maan which would include the Sanjak of Acre, Baloa, and Jerusalem or, in other words, Palestine.

"The fact he explicitly undertakes to safeguard the rights of Christian Arabs is a confirmation of this, as it is natural to suppose that he has in mind the large Christian Maronite community living in a compactly defined sphere in the whole area in question.

"In reply to this, in his letter of December 13, 1915, Sir Henry McMahon wrote to the Sherif as follows:—

I was glad to find that you consent to the exclusion of the Vilayets of Mersina and Adana from the boundaries of the countries. . . As for the two Vilayets of Aleppo and Beirut, the Government of Great Britain have fully understood your statement in that respect, and noted it with greatest care; but as the interests of their ally, France, are involved in these two provinces, the question calls for careful consideration. We shall communicate again with you on this subject at the appropriate time."

Not one word is said by him about the Sanjak of Jerusalem and the interest of France in the two provinces in question, now, as in his former letter, the fact that they are not purely Arab is the only reason given for the exclusion of the two Vilayets. No mention is made of Palestine and no reference whatever is made to the world-wide interests in its Holy Places."

"Next comes, in Sherif Hussein's fourth letter, of January 1, 1916, the following passage:—

"With regard to the northern parts and their coastal regions, we have already stated, in our previous note, the utmost that it was possible for us to modify. We made these modifications solely in order to achieve the ends which, Almighty God willing, we desire to attain. . . On the other hand—and this Your Excellency must clearly understand, we shall deem it our duty at the earliest opportunity after the conclusion of the war to claim from you Beirut and its coastal regions, which we shall overlook for the moment on account of France . . ."

"The proximity of the French to us would be a source of difficulties and disputes such as would

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 5).


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In the back, or the elbows, shoulders, knees . . . a sudden twinge; it is worse some days than others, and only too often people put up with it until a severer attack forces them to recognise the fact that they have rheumatism. Accumulations of uric acid crystals in the system is the cause, and at the first twinge they should be attacked. The blood needs counteracting salts that will dissolve the needle-sharp crystals that cause the stabbing pain and enable the kidneys to clear them out.

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# CENTENARY OF J. N. TATA

## INDIA'S GREATEST INDUSTRIALIST

**By Nariman Khory**

A hundred years ago, on the 3rd of March, 1839, a son was born to Nusservanji Tata, a small businessman of Navsari. The child was named after his grandfather, Jamshed; a name glorious in ancient Persian History, and fated to be written in the annals of Modern India as that of one country's greatest Industrialist.

The boyhood of Jamshed Tata was remarkably uneventful for a man who, in the comparatively short life of 65 years, was to rise, despite twice receiving the severest of set-backs, to become the master of an incredible fortune and to usher the Industrial age into the country of his birth. It is directly a result of J. N. Tata's genius for organisation that almost every aspect of India's industrial life to-day is touched by a Tata concern. The life of the first and greatest of Tatas was a magnificent record of triumphs—not triumphs easily won in the lap of a fonduing fortune but triumphs wrested from life by dint of courage and foresight and dogged perseverance.

**Early Life**

Born of the priestly class, Jamshed's early education was not neglected. It was in fact, with a view to add to his literary attainments that he came to Bombay in 1852, thus, at the age of 13 beginning the first journey of a life which was to be full of rich and varied travels all over the world.

A scholar's life, perhaps, could not have been very congenial to a man whose pulse all through life raced for action. Certainly, it was empty of high academical honours. It must have been with delight that the young disciple of Saraswati heard his father's decision to wrest him away from Euclidean arguments and initiate him into the still deeper intricacies of his opium trade with China. With his instinctive shrewdness the junior partner quickly acquired enough knowledge about this specialised business to enable his father to send him to Hongkong to look after his establishment there.

**"Cotton Fever"**

Jamshed's stay in Hongkong was not very long. The 1860's were years of unprecedented opportunity for Indian businessmen—especially so in Bombay. The civil war in America, which seared the first half of this memorable decade, flung open many doors which had so far remained closely barred to merchants in India. King cotton suddenly and dramatically came into its own, enveloping in its dizzy flight upwards, shrewd businessmen and over-hopeful speculators alike. The firm of Tata's turned from Hongkong to Liverpool. Cotton bales were proving enormously more profitable than opium chests. It was in connection with shipments of cotton to Liverpool, that J. N. Tata made his first journey to England. These were the years which first afforded Mr. Tata his knowledge of cotton matters which was to serve him so well in his subsequent enterprises.

The American war came to an end disastrously for the merchants of Bombay. The bubble, dilated to its limits, burst at last. Cotton prices, and with them prices everywhere, swooped down. Fortunes were swept away overnight. And in line with most other firms in the city, the house of Tatas found itself in desperate straits. The London branch had to be liquidated, and it was all the partners could do to keep their Bombay establishment also from being swept out of existence.

**Recovery**

The "cotton fever" period, however, was to leave behind certain lasting influences. From then on, Bombay's future was to be linked forever with cotton. The Tata firm did not take long to recover from the crisis; opportunity came with the Abyssinian war and the commissariat contracts which this arduous campaign brought with it. His fortunes rehabilitated, J. N. Tata decided to give all his energies to the establishment of cotton manufacture in Bombay. This may be said to be the turning point in the magnate's career. For the second time he sailed for Manchester, then the foremost centre of cotton manufacture in the world, to equip himself for the industry he had planned to make his own.

**Pioneer Work**

The rest of the years unfold a uniform tale of unrelenting efforts and uncompromising success. After arduous preparatory work the Empress Mills in Nagpur were opened. The concern, thanks to the genius of the man behind it, thrived. Mr. Tata's interest in the problem of cotton manufacture grew deeper. Not content with the usual coarse type of yarns, he decided—the first man in India to do so—to spin finer yarns. Every new invention which promised well for the industry, he adopted unhesitatingly—the most notable instance being the introduction of the Ring Spindle. The cotton industry engaged his attention in all its aspects, from the growing of the staple where he strove hard to improve the quality of the indigenous variety, to the marketing of the finished product. And whenever he saw an advantage to be won for the industry, he fought doggedly and fearlessly to do so. It was an epic war which he waged with a powerful shipping combine and forced it in the end to lower its monopoly freight tariff for the shipments of Indian Yarns to Chinese and Japanese ports

A life which was lived as strenuously as Mr. J. N. Tata's could not be a long one. In May 1904 he died of cardiac affection in Neuheim where he had gone early in the year to seek expert treatment. He was then in his 65th year.

**Monumental Projects**

Although it was as a manufacture of cotton that J. N. Tata made his enormous fortune, Industrial India will remember him not so much for his efforts to improve indigenous raw cotton, or for his part in the struggle to repeal the cotton excise duties, as for the two monumental industrial projects, which his imagination and his intensive pioneering work served to bring into being: The Hydro-Electric works at Khopoli and the Iron and Steel works at Jamshedpur. But, characteristically, no purely industrial scheme was dearer to the heart of this pioneer than his project to establish a scientific research institute in India. It was a project which received from him the closest study and to the development of which he devoted many years of his life. (That scientific education was one of the first essentials for a country striving to be industrially self-sufficient, Mr. Tata had realised early in his career. In 1892 he instituted an endowment fund for the purpose of helping Indian University graduates who desired to prosecute their studies in the universities of Europe.) Though he did not live to see the completion of this great dream of his,—The Indian Institute of Research began working in 1910—it shall always remain a monument to his great vision and his patriotism.

It was characteristic of the man never to set out on a project without a deep study of every aspect of the problem. Some of his most notable schemes, therefore took years to develop. No step was taken in haste, but when the time for taking action came, J. N. Tata could make things move like a dictator

**New Ideas**

He travelled extensively and was always alert for new ideas and new ways for solving old problems. Gifted with unusual foresight he championed new inventions in the teeth of unanimous conservative opposition. His business sense always served him well. It was rarely that he made a bad bargain, but when he did (as in the case of the purchase of Dharamsey Mills, he was always capable of making the very best of it. That he could organise men for a common end was dramatically proved when he led mill-owners and yarn-exporters in a campaign against the exorbitant freight charges of the P. and O. He was however not a public man in the accepted sense. The only speech he ever made was when he "laconically seconded a resolution" as his biographer D. E. Wacha records.

Bombay, which the man made his own, has one part of her soil dedicated to J. N. Tata's memory. The Tata memorial, a vigorous piece of sculpture executed by W. C. Colton, stands at the junction of Cruickshank and Waudby Roads. The patriarchal old man, moulder of the nation's industrial destiny, surveys the world from his adamant seat a few paces from the indomitable Pherozeshah Mehta who oratorically stamps his fist on open palm.

## CHRONOLOGY OF HOUSE OF TATA

### Mammoth Concern Controlling 61 Crores Capital

(1) Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata, Born 3rd March, 1839.

(2) Jamshedji entered his father's firm of Nusserwanji and Kaliandas, general merchants, trading in cotton, tea, camphor, brass with China.

(3) 1868—Tata and Company established.

(4) 1877 first Cotton Mill opened (Empress Mill at Nagpur.)

(5) 1887 firm renamed Tata and Sons, consisting of Jamshedji, his nephew R. D. Tata and his son D. G. (later Sir Dorab), his son R. J. (later Sir Ratan) joined in 1896.

(6) In 1896 the total capital of the concern was about Rs. 21,000.

(7) 1904 death of Jamshedji Tata.

(8) 1907 Tata Sons and Company formed consisting of D. J. Tata, R. J. Tata and their cousin R. D. Tata holding equal shares,—Capital Rs. 15,000,000.

(9) 1907 Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., floated,—Capital of Rs. 2,31,75,000

(10) 1913 production of steel on commercial basis begins at Jamshedpur and Bihar.

(11) 1915 first electric power station, Khopoli.

(12) 1912 Indian Cement Company formed.

(13) 1917 Tata Sons and Co., becomes Tata Sons Limited.

(14) 1918 Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., started.

(15) Between 1917-1921 no less than 11 joint stock companies with an aggregate capital of over 27 crores started, including Tata Industrial Bank.

(16) Sir Ratan Tata died 1918, R. D. Tata died 1926, and Sir Dorab 1932.

(17) Sir Nowroji Saklatvala leader of the concern died 1938.

(18) Present Chairman, and fourth generation in the House of Tata, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, son of the late Mr. R. D. Tata.

(19) Tata Sons Ltd., control today over Rs. 61 crores capital, loans and other monies.

(20) The member Companies give direct employment to over 76,000 people with a wage bill of about 375 lakhs. Total capital of all Charitable Trusts Rs. 4-1/4 crores. Total disbursements to date Rs. 1-1/2 crores 77 per cent. of the profits of the House of Tata, from trading and commercial activities is devoted to charitable purposes.

(21) The companies contribution to Government revenues, income tax, customs, railways, freight etc., exceeds a crore of Rupees.

(22) Large scale philanthropic institutions including Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, Sir Dorab School of Social Work in Bombay and the Cancer Hospital now nearing completion.

(23) For present day interests, see list printed at the bottom of the attached Advertisement.

## LIFE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC SERVICE

### High Spots In Remarkable Career Of J. N. Tata

| Year. | Events. | J. N. Tata's Age. |
|---|---|---|
| 1839 | J. N. Tata born at Navsari 3rd March ex priestly family, his Father Nusserwanji having been first to enter business. | |
| 1853 | Joined Elphinstone Institute at Bombay for Education | 14 |
| 1858 | Passed out of Elphinstone College | 19 |
| 1859 | Joined his Father's Firm "Nusserwanji and Kaliandas," trading in Imported Piece-goods, Metals, and Cotton, Tea, Camphor and Cinnamon with China. Also opium and silk | 20 |
| 1862 | Went for four years to Lancashire to study Textile Industry | 23 |
| 1863 | J. N Tata partner with his Father and Premchand Roychand in abortive Back Bay Scheme. | |
| 1867 | With 2 or 3 partners bought liquidated oil mill at Chinchpokli and converted to Alexandra Mills (Textiles) | 28 |
| 1868 | Nusserwanji and Kaliandas first mammoth Government Contract, equipping the Napier expedition to Magdala | 29 |
| 1869 | Alexandra Mills sold at a profit. | 30 |
| | J. N Tata revisited England to acquire knowledge of modern machinery. | |
| 1874 | Central India Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., floated, on basis of J. N. Tata's growing conviction that basic Industry must seek new fields of labour, nearer location to material and power supplies. | 35 |
| 1875 | Site of Empress Mills bought opposite Railway Station Nagpur. First Exploration of Iron-ore mining and smelting | 36 |
| 1876 | Empress Mills completed. | 37 |
| 1877 | 1st Jan. Empress Mills opened and name for proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. Revolutionary innovations: Ring-spindles—Air conditioning Labour welfare—bonus system provident fund. | 38 |
| 1886 | J. N. Tata inherited his Father's Navsari Estate. Svadeshi Mills projected —bought Dharamsey Mill at Kurla with view to establishing fine spinning and weaving | 47 |
| 1887 | Tata & Sons founded: J. N. Tata his nephew R D. Tata and his son D. J. (later Sir Dorab) Tata. His younger son R. J. (later Sir Ratan) joined in 1896. Original capital Rs. 21,000. | 48 |
| 1890 | J. N. Tata began buying Real Estate, especially in Bombay and Salsette. Arboricultural experiments — well-sinking—Bangalore Fruit Farm. | 51 |
| 1893 | Visit to Japan, America and England. Study of sericulture in Japan and arrangements made for Nippon Yusen Kaisha Freights. | 54 |
| 1894 | Chartered 2 British Vessels to run with N. Y. K. on Bombay to China trade, to reduce freights of P. & O. Freight War | 55 |
| 1896 | After serious vicissitudes, Svadeshi Mills making profits. | 57 |
| 1897 | J. N. Tata offered power rights of Doodh Sagar Falls at Goa. | 58 |
| 1898 | Taj Mahal Hotel Foundations laid. Indian Institute of Science scheme discussed with Curzon. | 59 |
| 1899 | Attempts to extend sericulture on large scale in Mysore. | 60 |
| 1900 | Bought Advance Mills Ahmedabad for Rs. 2,03,500 Cold Storage Plans—for preservation of food, and primitive Air-Conditioned offices etc., projected. P.O.W. Museum site Bombay | 61 |
| 1901 | New Spinning Shed open- at Nagpur—extension welfare work This is also the period of Iron and Steel fabrication planning; formation Hydro-Electric Syndicate. | |
| 1902 | Mahim Reclamation and Fishponds Plans. Bandra Building Fine agitation. | 63 |
| 1903 | Sold Advance Mills for Rs. 7,12,000. Taj Mahal Hotel opened. | 64 |
| 1904 | J. N. Tata died at the age of 65. | |

## HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT JAMSHEDPUR

### Speech By General Manager Tata Iron Co.

JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail).

While declaring open the Health and Industrial Exhibition at Jamshedpur Mr J. J. Ghandy, the General Manager of Tata Iron and Steel Co. said,—

I am glad to see so many of you present here to-day to witness the opening of the Health and Industrial Exhibition.

It was on the 3rd March, 1932, that the first exhibition of this nature was organised in this Town by the Welfare Department of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited. The educative value of such exhibitions was found to be so great that it was decided to make them an annual feature, and five exhibitions were held between the years 1932 and 1936. Thereafter, unfortunately, came a break for reasons beyond control and no exhibition could be held either in 1937 or in 1938. This year, which marks the first Centenary of our Founder, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, it was only in the fitness of things that we should have decided to organise this Exhibition, which I shall declare open in a few minutes.

A greater portion of the Town is adequately provided with sewage and surface drains and every effort is made to see that the sanitary arrangements are adequate to the needs of the population. A supply of drinking water of a very high standard of purity is ensured by treating raw river water in a filteration plant of modern design.

A new sewerage and sewage scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 12 lakhs is being considered by the Company, whilst a scheme for obtaining water from the hills near Jamshedpur at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs is in progress.

The Company also maintains a large Main Hospital and six Dispensaries, free treatment being given to all at the outdoor Dispensaries. In the Hospital itself the Company's workmen are treated free whilst non-employees have to pay only a nominal charge.

The speaker further said, "So far, I have dealt with the health side of the Exhibition only, which is undoubtedly important. There is another side of the Exhibition too, the industrial side, which is equally important. For industrialisation to-day is a vital necessity. Gone are the days when a country exclusively agricultural could hold a seat of importance amongst the comity of nations. In the present age we must industrialise or perish. But it should be remembered that industrialisation must proceed on an All-India basis in order to obviate a clash between the interests of different Provinces and of different industries and the consequent injury to the nation at large. Although we need not follow to the full extent the methods adopted in some of the totalitarian States to regulate and control the wheels of industry, we must take a lesson from those countries and realise that it is imperative in the interest of health and well-being of India to develop her industries on controlled and planned lines, for unless there is purposive and deliberate planning, aiming at a proper allotment of industries between the different Provinces and at a reconciliation of interests of large scale, medium scale and small scale industries, it will not be possible for India to avoid the evils of over-production, cut-throat competition and an unhealthy fall in prices."

## SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

**By S. D. Saklatwala**

To-day is the Centenary Day of the birth of Mr. J. N. Tata. It may appropriately be looked upon as the Centenary of the industrialisation of our country for Mr. Tata's great ideal was to build up industries in India. No doubt much will be written about the life history of this great man and the lessons to be derived therefrom in the press all over the country. Meetings will also be held in several parts of India where eloquent speakers will pay their tribute to one who stands unique in the industrial history of our country. My object in contributing this article at the request of the Editor is merely to give, as a nephew of Mr. Tata, some personal reminiscences and impressions formed since my childhood days. The Editor has not allowed me more time than Hitler was prepared to grant to the Czechs. So I might be excused if the article appears more or less sketchy.

Mr. J. N. Tata was born at Navsari on 3rd March, 1839 of parents who were by no means rich or even well-to-do. The house in which he was born was an extremely modest looking house surrounded by equally humble dwellings. Fortunately, this dwelling still stands, though over a hundred years old and it will be interesting news to the public that this house will to-day —the Centenary Day—be handed over to some of the well-known citizens of Navsari, who have been appointed Trustees, to be preserved in its present condition and utilized for the benefit of the Parsees of Navsari. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been donated by us for the up-keep of this house. This I mention only incidentally.

**A Versatile Mind**

The chief impression made on my mind ever since 1890, when I was a boy of 11 years, was that my uncle was a man of giant proportions both in body and mind. The main ideal that he set before us youngsters was that every man should depend upon his own endeavours and that, if one wanted to be at the summit, one should build up step by step through dint of dogged perseverance. We were more than amazed at the versatility of Mr. Tata's mind. It was a real pleasure to listen to his discourses on such subjects as cooking, gardening, architecture, agriculture or travel. When I think of the details he had at his command on subjects like the above, I marvel when and how he found time to assimilate this knowledge whilst at the same time devoting his attention to large industrial problems. From my early days I was aware that Mr. Tata had acquired a unique position in the cotton textile industry. As I grew up and entered College I was made to understand that I was intended for being trained up in the cotton mill line. I naturally did not relish the idea particularly after graduation when a young man dreams of some professional career. But now after 38 years' connection with the House of Tatas I realize as no doubt Mr. Tata himself must have realized, that the profession of an industrialist is as much a "learned" profession as any other with perhaps greater scope for the play of imagination and observation than other professions.

**New Ideas**

To come back to other traits in Mr. Tata's character, he was never superficial on any of the subjects on which he would speak. He was also intensely practical. He had travelled more than any Indian of his time and put his experience to practical use. Young as I was I could see that Mr. Tata's main object was to introduce new things and new ideas so that others might pick them up to the benefit of our country. When he wanted to introduce the silk industry in India on a large scale he brought with him during one of his travels a Japanese expert. He also brought from China a Chinese cook a couple of Chinese gardeners and 3 or 4 Rickshaw coolies. As a quick means of transport for short distances even in those early days Mr. Tata believed that Rickshaws ought to be introduced in Bombay. For some time he and members of his family were moving about in Rickshaws to the merriment of their friends, but the idea was not taken up. The Chinese gardeners were asked to train a couple of Malis under them which they did and Mr. Tata indulged in this hobby of gardening in his Navsari home. There he also experimented with different manures for mango trees and succeeded in introducing mangoes even better than the famous Bombay mangoes. He even went to the length of having a little Zoo of his own in his Navsari garden, which was open to the public. I well remember when Mr. Tata came to Panchagani about the year 1895 where we were staying; he looked round and immediately bought up a property with a view to grow peach and other fruit trees and also bought tracts of land in a neighbouring village where he started a coffee plantation. He also intended to grow strawberries on a vast scale and put up a jam factory. One wonders what he would not have done if he had been spared ten years longer.

**A Patriot**

Even his splendid house in Bombay-Esplanade House—with its still more splendid furniture was intended to be an eye-opener to Bombay's millionaires. He was also fond of art treasures and when in Japan the Japanse business community held a special exhibition in his honour and Mr. Tata purchased many fine specimens which now repose in the Prince of Wales Museum among Sir Dorab Tata's collections. But at the same time Mr. Tata was a very simple man, simple in his habits and simple in his dress. In what Mr. Tata did he always left the impression on my mind that he was doing it for the good of his country and from motives of patriotism. He acquired wealth that he might have the power to do good, and I shall end by saying that this tradition his successors have tried and will always try to maintain.

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# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Working Committee Resignations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One can appreciate the ideology of the letter of Mr. H. V. Kamath, which appeared in your issue of 24th February but not the entire contents of it. Mr. Kamath's plea that "both Gandhiji and Panditji owe it to the public, especially to Congressmen, to disclose in their entirety the reasons why they were opposed to Subhas Babu's re-election", etc., sounds quite right in view of the importance of the Congress organisation in this country, but when he says that "this method of mystification ..... is extremely undesirable, I request him to read very carefully the statements issued so far, which for all practical purposes seem to clarify the issues generally and for which, time can only be the best judge. There is no more reason why the dissentient leaders should commit the same error which Babu Subhas Bose, to the great grievance of us all, did by prematurely issuing statements and according the Federation issue an undue importance; everyone had expected him, on the contrary, to open his heart to the country by showing what particular motives tempted him to smell something evil in the Congress Rank. It would have been better if he had defined what he meant by the "Right" and the "Left" to allay the excited public feelings.

As an onlooker like myself one would believe that it was entirely up to the Congress President to avoid an unpleasant situation that has arisen. He could have easily taken the members of the Working Committee into his confidence if he had clarified the precise differences between the "Rightists" and the "Leftists," and had placed his cards on the table by disclosing his future course of action. This effort on his part, I think, might have given the 13 members of the Congress Working Committee a cause to think otherwise, and perhaps prevented them from the precipitate action they have taken.—Yours, etc.

RAMNIKLAL C. PARIKH

## Open Letter To Gandhiji

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has addressed the following open letter to Mahatma Gandhi:—

My dear Mahatmaji, you like plain-speaking. May I say, that your present attitude in regard to Subhas Babu's re-election is painful and perplexing?

MAY WE KNOW:

(1) What is Subhas Babu's grave guilt?

(2) Are we opposed to Socialism or to Fascism?

(3) Are we battling against Advanced Nationalism or against Imperialism and Feudalism?

(4) Are we fighting the Socialist Wing in the Congress or the growing canker of corruption in the Congress?

(5) Do the wholesale resignations of the Elders enhance the discipline of the Congress or tend to coerce the ailing President?

Kindly explain, Gandhiji.

(1) Mahatmaji, if you were opposed to the re-election of Subhas Babu and if all your lieutenants on the Working Committee shared your view why was not Subhas Babu apprised of this in the Working Committee in time?

(2) And, if all the members of the High Command were against his re-election, why just a few of them supported Dr. Pattabhi's nomination publicly?

(3) Your opposition was unknown to the public; and the Sardar's support to Dr. Pattabhi was resented by all those, who look upon him (the Sardar) as an autocrat of autocrats. Isn't it so, Gandhiji?

(4) Furthermore, the public of Bombay and of Nagpur, as elsewhere, have held him responsible for the gross injustice, that has been done to Vir Nariman and Dr. Khare.

(5) Little wonder, that Sardar's support was suspected and resented, and Subhas Babu was re-elected as President of the Congress.

(6) Mahatmaji, your statement on Subhas Babu's re-election is bewildering and saddening. How on earth, could you ever take it as your defeat? Or defeat of your principles and policy?

(7) You said or wrote not a word—prior to the election. How did you expect the delegates to know your mind?

(8) The defeat of the Sardar cannot be construed as the defeat of the Mahatma. Isn't that so, Gandhiji?

(9) And Mahatmaji, were the statements issued by yourself, by Vallabhbhai and company and by Panditji in the best interest of the country?

(10) Lord Ripon, Lord Reay, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hardinge, Lord Irwin—they all had serious differences with their Executive Councils—did they preserve silence and dignity? Or indulge in public controversy?

(11) We know, how in recent times, Samuel Hoare, Duff Cooper and Anthony Eden preferred resignation and even temporary enacement, rather than weaken their Government against a common foe.

(12) And how has the Congress Cabinet acted under similar conditions? Resignations galore! Do you know, Mahatmaji, how our critics in Whitehall, Delhi, and in the Yacht Club and Bombay Club are chuckling at this sad spectacle of warring Leaders?

Mahatmaji, don't desert Subhas Babu. You have been fatherly to Jawahar; but you appear to be step-motherly to Subhas, Mahatmaji!

(1) The Congress has alienated Bombay by injustice to Nariman, which you, in your fairness, have partly rectified.

(2) The Congress has shaken the faith of Maharashtra by the injustice, that has been done to Dr. Khare.

(3) Now, don't alienate the attachment and devotion of Bengal to the Congress, by deserting Subhas Babu in this fashion.

(4) Kindly note, Mahatmaji, that until the late lamented Lokmanya appeared on the battlefield, Dadabhai and Prerozeshah were considered Extremists by the Government!

(5) When you appeared on the scene, and talked of non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience, Lokmanya was called a rationalist and a Constitutionalist and you, Mahatmaji, were styled as a revolutionary!

(6) And when Jawahar and Subhas came in the forefront, with their radical views, they have been called hot-heads, and you are considered to be a constitutionalist!

(7) Pray, pause and ponder. Give Subhas a chance to place his programme before the country. Correct, where he errs; help, where he is right. That is what India hopes and expects of you, Mahatmaji. May Heaven's Light Be Our Guide!

## Congress President

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will support to Subhas Babu at Tripuri be tantamount to sabotaging the interests of India? That is the question that agitates the minds of many people to-day.

The genesis of this question lies in the events leading up to the Presidential election. In the beginning there were three candidates in the field, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Subhas Babu, who had all been duly nominated. On January 21, Maulana Saheb withdrew on grounds of health, thus leaving Dr. Pattabhi and Subhas Babu only in the field.

When announcing his withdrawal, Maulana Saheb commended the name of Dr. Pattabhi to the delegates for election and hoped that his election would be unanimous. This was the first public move to influence the delegates in favour of Dr. Pattabhi. Subhas Babu thereupon announced his decision not to retire from the contest and placed himself unreservedly in the hands of his brother delegates.

The Congress Constitution provides for an annual election of a President. In such an election, when there are two or more candidates; it is not fair for people of power, authority and responsibility, such as the members of the Working Committee, to try to influence the result of the election by openly appealing to delegates to vote for one as against the other. Especially was it so in the present case when the two candidates happened to be their honoured colleagues.

Maulana Saheb's appeal was followed by a joint appeal on the 24th January by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and six other members of the Working Committee to the delegates to vote for Dr. Pattabhi. Was it fair for them to take sides in this fashion? The next day, i.e. 25th January, in spite of the fact that on the previous day they had pointed out that Congress policy and programme are not determined by its successive Presidents, Sardar Vallabhbhai observed, in the course of another statement, that the sole consideration in the matter of the election was what was in the best interests of the country.

By implication and read in conjunction with the previous statement, he meant that Subhas Babu's re-election would not be in the best interests of the country. This reading of his statement is also confirmed by a telegram which he had sent to Mr. Sarat Bose (referred to in Subhas Babu's statement of 27th January) that "his re-election would be harmful to the country's cause." Was it fair to censure Subhas Babu in a manner that could not be justified? A surprise attack in a vague and general manner like this, upon one of the candidates is apt to be interpreted as a vote-catching device for his rival.

In this connexion it must be said, to the credit of Gandhiji, Panditji, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sarojini Naidu and Mehtab that they absolutely refrained from joining in the appeal issued by Sardar Patel and others or influencing the delegates in any other manner whatsoever.

The reflection made by Sardar Patel on Subhas Babu that "his re-election would not be in the best interests of the country and would be harmful to the country's cause" is unsubstantiated. No evidence has been adduced in proof of it. Few will contend that it is a fair statement to make about a man—a colleague of theirs, a great son of India who has spent long years in prison and in exile in the cause of our mother-land, a man who has sacrificed his health and wealth for the love of his country.

It was three years ago in February or March, 1936, that the British Government, through their spokesman, Mr. Maxwell or whoever was Home Secretary at the time, replying to a question in the Central Assembly put, I think, by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, dubbed him "a danger to the State." Now, on the eve of the Congress Presidential election, his own colleagues publicly stated, in effect, that the interests of the country would be jeopardized if he was elected President of the Congress.

This astonished and pained many of us, inasmuch as, so far as we knew, there was nothing against Subhas Babu, prior to that public indictment by his colleagues. In February, 1938, he had been elevated to the Presidential 'gadi' with the whole-hearted approval, confidence and blessings of Mahatmaji himself; "but now lies he there and none so poor to do him reverence." Has anything happened during the past twelve months to justify the censure heaped upon him by his colleagues:

### An Appeal

Those Congressmen who, like me, have been watching the activities of Subhas Babu in public, will, I dare say, have no reason to believe that they were fraught with danger to the best interests of the country. But who knows? Being one of those Congressmen who are ouside the "sanctum sanctorum" of the Congress, I am not in a position to judge. That is why I, like many others, I am sure, am asking for light, more light, on this question, why he was unfit for re-election, so that we may be in a position to know definitely wh ther or not support to Subhas Babu would mean sacrificing the interests of the country.

I entreat the leaders to take us, Congressmen, into their confidence, especially, now that it is known that Gandhiji' and Panditji were both opposed to Subhas Babu's re-election from the very beginning.—Yours etc.,

H. V. KAMATH.

## POINTS FROM LETTERS

### Congress Unity

D. M. CHITRE hopes that there will be no split in the Congress and that both the Rightists and the Leftists will combine in fighting Federation and autocracy in States.

### Communalism In Charity

K. N. AIYYAR endorses the criticism of communalism in charity made by Mr. M. C. Setalwad in his speech at the Haji Saboo Siddik Institution and says that all charitable institutions should be open to the needy without distinction to caste and creed.

### Open Letter To Jaipur

KEDARNATH AGARWALA writes in an open letter to the Maharajah of Jaipur. "In all humility I suggest to your Highness to take time by the fore-lock, lift the ban on the Praja Mandal and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, and earn the gratitude of Jaiporians, by allowing constitutional activities for the establishment of responsible Government under the aegis of Your Highness, and thereby set a noble example to other rulers to follow in your wake.

### Jaipur Prime Minister

B. L. DHANNA protests against the policy pursued by the British Prime Minister of Jaipur. Sir Beauchamp St. John, the correspondent says, has belied the hopes, that were entertained when he was appointed to the high office.

### Suburban Station Thefts

"A PASSENGER", who was personally relieved of his money at Marine Lines Station recently draws the attention of the Railway and Police authorities to the gang of pickpockets on the suburban lines.

### Assembly Resolution

K. D. KORA supports the resolution tabled by Mr. S. H. Shah before the Bombay Legislative Assembly for stoppage of Teli-Mandi transaction, lottery tickets sale etc., and another recommending investigation into the alleged corruption in public services.

## For Americans Only

By D. F. KARAKA

This article is written for Americans only. Consequently it may not read in good English.

* * * *

Once a year the American Women's Club hold their annual meeting at the Taj, where the main idea is that tea will be served. The agenda, however, is so large that the meeting does not dissolve till long after midnight. So when they ran out of tea, they served liquor just to stop the throats from getting dry. A hundred and sixtyeight bottles of Scotch, removed themselves from sight chiefly in an old fashioned way. It was America's tribute to India's coming prohibition.

* * * *

It's a great show. As they say in our local Corporation it was held for religious reasons. After all isn't that the only reason why Parsees drink? Well a hell of a lot of religion is contained in a hundred and sixty-eight bottles as you can imagine—the sort of religion that kindles in you an inner flame.

* * * *

This show has also its political aspect. Right now the American Women's Club stand for Peace and Prosperity and with malice towards none. They serve the Nordic Nazi from the same Bar as the German Jew and it is the one place where they don't believe that Hitler is a Superman. It shows that when America has "spoke" the pace of Hitlerisation is considerably slackened. The Stars and Stripes can still instil the fear of God in goose-stepping pants.

* * * *

Now a lot of the cream of society was present. One does not quite know where to begin. So let's start from the middle and tell you that Tony Shuttleworth, affectionately termed "Poona-Poona" was gathering material for his next article for the European Association pamphlet. This great artist of our time will be lost to us for all times if Art Societies to which he sometimes sends his pictures loose them before hanging. A lost Titian may sometimes be found again, but what about a lost Shuttleworth which may never come back?

* * * *

Pillar of Society and two columns of the "Times", Kay Austin, was making notes. They tell me that the "Times of India' for which she writes chiefly on Wednesdays presented her with a dictionary of English Phrase and Fable and a new edition of Fowler, hoping she would someday write the Bombay Man's Diary.

* * * *

On a Parsee table there were six ladies and a man. What a man! It's a six to one chance and may be you are third time lucky. There was Kitty Pompadour wearing her one-seventy-second dress and introducing me to her German-speaking relations. And I only cover the town. And there were MacDonald and Malcolmson, the Scotch Brewers, who haven't exported a thing, so much is the internal consumption. And there is Gwen Hamilton, the only really English girl in the party.

* * * *

And Frindingers and Hamburgers! No wonder Rosenbaum once said to Goering "But Vi?" And onions that made you smell like a Toni Canoochi on his night out, in the land where they play the Peanut Vendor as a National Anthem. As Teddy tells you, he's an ex-officio member of the League considering the number of National Anthems he has played. There's Tipperary for the English and Flat-Foot Foogie for the Americans and Daisy on Pateti Day.

* * * *

There were also Indian politicians and statesmen. I am sure it must have struck Rashid Baig that there was an opening for an Anglo-American Group and he could straightway get three members for it. Two brothers and a son! Enough to start a group or at least a committee meeting. And Bobby Talyarkhan investigating into the "spot where" even as Humayun Kabir is looking into the Black Hole of Calcutta.

* * * *

And Hutteesing, the greatest Indian nationalist that ever came out of Oxford, bar two, was making up his mind on which side he should speak on the American resolution which seems to be the only one that will be moved at Tripuri. Great Man, this Hutteesing! Once he used a speak of "grinding the faces of the poor." Now with a charming wife and two—or is it three?—kids, he has come to realise that life can be very beautiful. I remember the time when he wore long hair and a pink shirt and black-silk-bowtie and said "nuts" to Rudolf Valentino and then Rudolf died.

* * * *

Indira Bonnerji of Reuters had to rush away early. There had been too long an ominous silence from Bulgaria. And Reuters are particular that way. If they can't get news from China they have to fetch it from somewhere if only to make those automatic typewriters produce ninety words to the half-hour.

* * * *

And so the party went on till some of the pillars of society faded out. Much water had passed through the Ganges and there was an undercurrent of whisky all the time. As Framroze might have said: "Let Rome burn, but I'll still play my fiddle." Calm, cool, collected nothing ever ruffles this maestro of entertainment. When it's time for bed, its time for bed. Not a drink more and he knows exactly when the temperature is rising.

* * * *

This is the sort of party I like to attend. It takes the load off your mind and a great load off your pockets too. But it gives you plenty in return. It seems to say: "Let the Congress run the country, but when you have to run a party you have got to ask an American every time." One realises now how right the late Jamshedji Tata was when he sent for American experts to run his show.

* * * *

There was only one motto. "Blow Gabriel blow!" To-morrow "will look after itself". To-day is to-morrow and it did.

# EXHIBITION HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

## Lusitanians Beaten: Hakim's Brilliant Display

The exhibition match between the Lusitanian "A" and the G.I.P. Rly. last evening, attracted a large holiday crowd but it returned disappointed for the favourites were beaten by the Rly. side by 5-1.

The Lusitanians were without the services of three of their regular players viz. M. Fernandes, F. Fernandes and Wences and consequently their attacking line lacked sting.

The G.I.P. Rly. gave a fine display and Hakim, their inside right at once caught the eye. He gave a brilliant display of stickwork and dribbling. Sullivan was brought back in the Rly. side after the lapse of a year but he right extreme position was not to his liking, he having concentrated at centre half for the past two seasons.

A QUIET START

After a quiet start, the G.I.P. forced a penalty corner which Grostate converted with a feeble shot. The Lusitanians defence was hard put to it to keep the G.I.P. forwards out. Then a mistake by D. Fernandes in clearing the ball gave Hakim the chance of scoring the second goal. A little later Hakim scored again after a brilliant piece of dribbling and finally beating Pinto with a reverse flick. The teams changed over with this score.

The Lusitanians started the second half well and W. Fernandes made great efforts to get his forwards going but to no purpose. Then the Rly. went further ahead when M. Bocarro sounded the boards. W. Fernandes reduced the lead immediately after.

M. Bocarro scored the fifth goal W. Fernandes going up to centre forward did not improve matters for the Lusitanians and the G.I.P. kept up attacking. Full time found no change in the score.

The Score:

G.I.P. RLY. 5 goals
LUSITANIANS "A" 1 goal

THE TEAMS:

G.I.P. RLY.: Dontre; Mills and Grostate, De Burgh, Marsh and E. Bocarro; Sullivan, Hakim Ismail, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

LUSITANIANS "A": Leo Pinto D. Fernandes and J. Fernandes, Pires, W. Fernandes and Borges; S. Pinto, D'Sa, D'Souza, Almeida and Rozario.

UMPIRES: A. J. Francis and E. D'Souza

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Customs vs Manchester Mills at 5-30 P.M.

INDIAN HOCKEY FEDERATION

The Indian Hockey Federation is holding a meeting on Sunday at Hotel New Imperial at Delhi to discuss changes in rules of the Federation. Mr. Behram Doctor, the Hon. Secretary of the B.P.H.A. leaves Bombay to-night by the Frontier Mail to attend the meeting.

## PRESS EMERGENCY POWERS TO GO

RANGOON, March 1.

The House of Representatives to-day passed by 70 votes to 14 Mr. U Ba Than's Press Emergency Powers Law Repealing Bill, which was supported by the Burmese members, including Mr. U Saw, a new Minister, while Indians and Europeans opposed it.—A P.


The OLD INN SIGN IS A BRITISH INSTITUTION

Old English Inn Signs—No. 23

THE BAG O' NAILS

Once a very common sign, the name being a comical corruption of 'Bacchanals.' An early example of this sign which once stood in the Tyburn Road pictured Pan with a group of satyrs. It came to be known as the "Devil and Bag of Nails" and many other public-houses later took up that name. In some instances the name "Bag o' Nails" has been used slangily to denote houses whose real names were not even remotely connected with Bacchanals.


The Bag o' Nails
Allsopp's
LAGER BEER
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Cutler Palmer
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# B. P. C. C. & Legislative Measures

## NARIMAN'S PLEA—SUB-COMMITTEES APPOINTED—ELECTION OF DISTRICT COUNCILS

**A SUGGESTION THAT CONGRESS COMMITTEES SHOULD ASSERT THEIR VOICE IN THE MATTER OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY OF THEIR PROVINCE WAS MADE BY MR. K. F. NARIMAN AT A MEETING OF THE B. P. C. C. HELD AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE ON THURSDAY NIGHT.**

**MR. NAGINDAS MASTER PRESIDED.**

### Consult B. P. C. C.

**MR. NARIMAN WAS OF OPINION THAT BEFORE A LEGISLATIVE MEASURE THAT AFFECTS THE CITY OF BOMBAY IS REFERRED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE, THE OPINION OF THE B. P. C. C. SHOULD BE SOUGHT.**

The suggestion was made in the course of a discussion on a letter from the Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Congress Party inviting the opinion of the B.P.C.C. on the Tenancy Bill sponsored by the Bombay Ministry.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that opinions had been invited from all Congress Committees on this "epoch-making measure."

NARIMAN'S PLEA

Mr. K. F. Nariman while welcoming the move on the part of the Government to refer the question to the B.P.C.C. made the suggestion that the Government would do well to refer to the B. P. C. C. for opinion, all legislative measures or taxation proposals that were likely to affect the citizens of Bombay. In the United Provinces, he pointed out, Congress Committees took the initiative in suggesting legislative measures.

TENANCY BILL

At the suggestion of Mr. Madan Shetty, the B.P.C.C. appointed a Special Committee to consider the Tenancy Bill and submit its report by the 31st of March. The Committee is composed of Messrs. P. R. Lele, S. K. Patil, Batliwalla, C. K. Narayanswami, Bhawanji A. Khimji, S. L. Silam, I. S. Patel (Secretary), Sunderdas Morarji, Madan Shetty and Rajaram Pande (Secretary).

SUB-COMMITTEES

The B.P.C.C. appointed the following sub-committees composed as follows:—

PROHIBITION:—Messrs. S. L. Silam (Secretary), Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, Messrs. V. B. Korgaonkar, Manibhai J. Seth, R. K. Achrekar, K. L. Borkar, and Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar.

LABOUR:—Messrs. G. V. Kapadia, Purushottam Tricumdas, Dr. Anklesaria, I. S. Patel, S. L. Silam, Ashok Mehta, Dr. V. B. Korgaonkar, R. K. Achrekar, K. L. Borkar, Mevalal Sital Prasad, Kashi Prasad Singh, Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar, B. J. Mhatre, B. R. Dhurandhar, Hiralal Dave, S. B. Mahadeshwar, Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla, Jagdeo S. Sharma, V. J. Wable, D. J. Athalye, Tanaji S. More, Shitalprasad, M. S. Chilap.

CONSTITUTION:—Messrs. S. K. Patil, M. R. Masani, P. R. Lele, Rajaram Pande and D. T. Anklesaria.

ESTATE AND FINANCE:—Messrs. Bhawanji A. Khimji, Narbheram Popat, I. S. Patel, S. L. Silam, Ratilal Thakkar.

VOLUNTEERS:—Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, Manibhai J. Sheth, R. K. Achrekar, K. L. Borkar, Kashiprasad Singh, Mrs. Safia Khan, T. R. Naravne, Ambaram Talakchand, B. G. Karekar, Bhawanbhai Jinabhai, and Smt. Vasantiben Ranchoddas.

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Mr. S. K. Patil moved a resolution that the question regarding election of various District Councils should be postponed till the 31st of March, until the new rules for election which were being framed by the Constitution Sub-Committee were ready.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy who objected to this procedure pointed out that since definite directions were contained in the existing constitution, it was improper to withhold elections in anticipation of changes. He objected to the power assumed by the General Secretary in asking District Congress Committees not to proceed with the election of their new Executives as the B. P. C. C. had not met and considered the question of postponement of these elections.

Mr. Batliwalla moved an amendment that the elections should be conducted without further delay.

The amendment was put to vote and lost. The original resolution was passed by the House.

JAIPUR ARRESTS

The B. P. C. C. also passed a resolution congratulating Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and other Satyagrahis on their arrest in Jaipur and condemning the Jaipur authorities for their policy of repression.

# BR. BUDGET PROSPECTS

## Unprecedented Peace Time Expenditure; But No Income-Tax Increase?

LONDON, March 2.

Sir John Simon will be faced with an unprecedented peace time total expenditure exceeding £1,250,000,000 to be found in the coming year, when he introduces the budget next month. As the Government have decided to raise £350,000,000 of the sum under Defence Loans Act, the amount for which the taxpayers will be responsible will be reduced to something over 900 million or in all probability rather less than the total ordinary expenditure in the current year estimated at £945,000,000. For this reason it is regarded certain that there will be no incometax increase in 1939.

R. A. F. ESTIMATES.

With R.A.F. estimates published to-day the total for fighting services has reached £516,000,000 but the total for defence services including civil defence in the coming year is estimated in a white paper on defence at £580,000,000. Civil expenditure totals £535,000,000 or about £445,000,000 after self-balancing items are excluded while an additional £10,000,000 may be required for supplementary Civil Estimates. If to this is added debt charges which may total 230,00,000 total budget of 1265,000,000 is reached.

## Ex-Meteorologist Arrested

MEHERPUR, March 2.

Dr. B. Banerjee, Ph.D. (Lon.), ex-Chief Meteorologist of Karachi, who is a resident of Meherpur, was arrested here by the police yesterday. The charge against Dr. Banerjee is not known.

The town is observing a hartal since this morning as a protest against Dr. Banerjee's arrest and alleged assault on him by the police.—United Press.

# BRITISH AIR FORCE EXPANSION

## Sir Kingsley Wood Optimistic

LONDON, March 2

The airforce personnel will increase by 22,000 to 118,000. Oversea R. A. F. will be increased by three squadrons in the Middle-East, while the home R. A. F. strength by the end of the financial year 1938 will be 1750 Aircraft. There will be 47 balloon barrage units in Britain. The programme generally has been so augmented as to require during the year recruiting entry of ten times the normal pre-expansion year. Air Force personnel is estimated at 118,000 an increase of 22,000 compared with 1938. The main items of expenditure are 124 millions for technical and warlike stores compared with 78 in 1938. 15 3/4 for pay compared with 11-3/4 in 1938 and eight millions appropriations in aid of for Fleet Air Arm.

KINGSLEY WOOD OPTIMISTIC

Sir Kingsley Wood in an accompanying memorandum says that by the end of financial year 1938 the first line strength of R. A. F. at home will have been expanded to 1750 aircraft. The R. A. F. organisation at home had been strengthened by the creation of three new commands, a Maintenance Command for administration of all storage units and depots at home, a Balloon Command, which has taken charge of administration and training of 47 units in different parts of the United Kingdom now comprised in the balloon barrage scheme and Reserve Command responsible for training all sections of volunteer reserve Overseas strength of R. A. F. has been increased by three squadrons in the Middle East.

During 1938 the strength of the R. A. F. increased to 96,000 compared with about 30,000 in 1934. The pilot strength of the Volunteer Reserve increased to over [illegible] and 35 R. A. F. companies [illegible] territorial service [illegible] being formed—Reuter.

Sir Charles Kingsley Wood in a memorandum states that orders had been placed for three large lang range landplanes two with speeds of 240 M.P.H. and one specially designed for high altitude flight at 270 M.P.H. intended for transport of passengers and mails across the north and south Atlantic and acceleration of Empire Services by the introduction of long range flying.—Reuter.

## Recruiting In Malta

MALTA, March 2.

A recruiting list for Maltese artillery has been opened. A certain number of Maltese recruits will be accepted for absorption in British overseas forces. The Malta garrison is being brought up to full strength and two new barracks are being erected.—Reuter.

# RENDITION OF SECUNDERABAD

## Protest To Br. Resident—

(From Our Correspondent,)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 2.

Rumours are current in Hyderabad about the rendition of Secunderabad Cantonment civil area and it is stated necessary negotiations have been completed for rendition.

It is learned that a memorial has been drafted to be submitted to the British Resident protesting against rendition in view of lack of Civil Liberties in the state. However it is said of the memorialists would be willing to come under the State flag, provided their fundamental rights are not jeopardised

## A HUNDRED YEARS

(Continued from page 6)

Chairman that house has ever known. His name is J. R. D. Tata. He followed in the Chair after the sundden and sad death of Sir Navroji Saklatvala and in the wake of a great tradition. He assumed at his early age a responsibility, which it is a credit for any man of his years to shoulder. There were some people, who wondered at that time, whether he had not been called upon to shoulder a great responsibility too early. But hard work, great courage, persistence, and that, grit which is always inherent and can never be acquired, have already established for him the the great respect which should go with the Chairman ofTatas.

* * * *

One notes with great satisfaction how from an essentially Parsee concern, the House of Tatas has now become an Indian institution, thinking in terms of a whole country instead of a small community. It is a great thing that this should have happened and that the Tatas regard themselves as Indians, even though their founder may by chance have been a Parsee. Today this is more evident than ever before—evident in its Chairman, in its Board of Directors, in the other men in charge of departments, and even in the lesser staff. It is the greatest assurance that they can offer us of an assured future.

Some might say that much of the personnel of this staff is still Parsee. That does not matter. What matters is that these men and women think in terms of India. It shows that the right type of mentality runs this concern and it is the only type of mentality that will get anywhere in this changing India.

* * * *

All this is to be traced to-day to Jamshedji Tata. Somehow one cannot help feeling that this great industrialist and patriot foresaw all this. He was the sort of man who looked not merely to to-day and to-morrow but a hundred years ahead. It is the only sort of man who can build as he has done—something that is great and noble and lasting.

* * * *

That is why the homage that we pay to his memory is unreserved and unstinted. That is what the House of Tatas are to celebrate and in this celebration there are many of us who are too glad to share. Our generation is particularly grateful to him, because we have come at a time when the seeds which were sown many years ago have blossomed forth tall and strong and beautiful.

* * * *

Let us hope that it is the first of the many hundred years that are still to come.

# Opposition Due To Ignorance

## Madras Minister Answers Critics Of Wardha Plan: Its Fundamentals

BANGALORE, March 2.

Most of the opposition to the Wardha Scheme was due to ignorance of its fundamentals and many people were so absolutely ignorant or only partly enlightened about what actually the Wardha Scheme was, observed the Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey, Minister for Education, Madras Government, delivering the valedictory address of the Associated Teachers in Indian schools this afternoon.

He detailed at length the Wardha Scheme of education and explained how the various items were so designed as to enable a homogenous development of Indian education imparted in this country in order to help it on its goal of a better and happier India.

Mr. Varkey gave it as his analysis that there were five fundamental and five secondary features in the Wardha Scheme, the five fundamentals being that education should be craft centred, it should be self-supporting in order to introduce self-reliance and self-respect among the students, a programme of free compulsory education for seven years should be undertaken, Indian languages should be given the pride of place and the English language should be tabooed in Wardha schools and lastly the cultivation of non-violence as the Cardinal principle of life.—A. P.

## ANNAMALAI EXPULSIONS

MADRAS, March 2.

The Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey, Education Minister to the Government of Madras, paid a visit to the Annamalai University to study the situation in connection with the expulsion of some students from the University.

On his return to Madras Mr. Varkey has issued a statement advising the students concerned to tender unconditional regret in writing to the University authorities with an assurance that they will not be guilty of such conduct again when he would request the latter to make a final examination of the question of readmission of the students, who have been sent out.—A. P.

## RANGOON TENSION CONTINUES

### Six Killed And 92 Injured On Wednesday: 75 Arrested

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

Neither the state of alarm nor the tension in the Indian quarters of the city have yet subsided To-day is the fourth day of the communal rioting and stray assaults are still taking place.

Intensive patrolling by British troops and military police is continuing. The suburbs are being patrolled by military police and the Burma Rifles

The majority of Hindu and Moslem shops are closed.

Prominent Hindu and Moslem leaders have issued a joint appeal requesting members of each community to restore peace immediately.

The total casualties up to 4 a.m. to-day since Monday are as follows:

Injured: Hindus 71. Moslems 61

Dead: Hindus two, Moslems nine

Yesterday's casualty list up to 3 a.m. to-day is as follows:

Injured: Moslems 42: Hindus 50.

Killed: Six Moslems, three from gunshot wounds.

Last night several betel stalls were set on fire and the house of a prominent Moslem was burnt down.

Hitherto 75 persons have been arrested.—A. P.

## Better Treatment For Politicals In Nizam's State

(From Our Correspondent,)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 2.

In view of the correspondence that took place between Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Akbar Hyderi, President, Nizam's Executive Council, I understand necessary instructions have been given to jail authorities to afford necessary facilities and fair treatment to politicals, who are now lodged in the State jails in connection with the Satyagraha movement. Changes in jail diet have also been recommended according to Sir Akbar's letter to Gandhiji.

Enquiries made by me elicit the information that politicals are comparatively better treated though there is no classification of prisoners.

## CORRESPONDENCE! THAT MCMAHON

(Continued from page 11)

render the establishment of peaceful conditions impossible, to say nothing of the fact that the people of Beirut are resolutely opposed to such dismemberment.

"Thus, any concession designed to give France or any other Power possession of a single square foot of territory in these parts is quite out of the question."

NO REFERENCE."

"In this, again, there is not one word about the Holy Land, the Sanjak of Jerusalem or any reference with geographical intent, save to the "Northern parts and their coastal regions" and to "Beirut and its coastal regions," both of which come clearly within the area to the west of the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo.

"It is very significant, also, that the last paragraph which I have quoted is concerned to name France alone as a Power, concession to which of any of the territory is out of question. Precisely the same may be said of the only relevant remark in the final letter in the correspondence, Sir Henry McMahon's note of January 13, 1916, which runs as follows:—

"As for the northern regions we note with great satisfaction you desire. . . to avoid anything that might impair the alliance between Great Britain and France."

NOT IMPORTANT.

"As has been observed, it is not really a matter of any importance whether Sir Henry McMahon was or was not in error in his recollection of what was intended by the Government whose mouthpiece he was in 1915, in making its offer to the Sherif Hussein. Assuming that Sir Henry's memory is not at fault as to what was said or inferred from the correspondence, all that one can say is that the Sherif must have been endowed with a remarkable gift of clairvoyance if he understood from the letters in question that the Government intended to exclude Palestine from the area whose independence it guaranteed, for every one of the four communications to the Sherif forwarded by the British Government over Sir Henry McMahon's signature, so far from indicating that Palestine was to be excluded from the sphere of Arab independence, served to evade all suggestion that any question of Palestine was in issue, by using geographical descriptions which exactly fitted the adjoining territories but were not apt to describe Palestine itself, and by giving as reasons for the exclusion of the territory in question none of the religious historic grounds which were applicable to the Holy Land, but only political grounds which were applicable to the northern parts of Syria and in no case political grounds which would have been germane to the case of Palestine

"In issuing the Balfour declaration in November 1917 promising to the Jews a National Home in Palestine, the British Government was, if the above arguments are accepted, quite clearly guilty of a breach of faith with the Arabs. Mr. Churchill's interpretation, in 1922, of the McMahon correspondence so far from giving a correct account of its effect, was obviously an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public in view of the glaring discrepancy between the two undertakings, and Mr. Churchill's explanation was, to use the euphemistic periphrasis to which he himself once gave currency, nothing more than a "terminological inexactitude."

CONTRARY TO PUBLIC INTEREST?

"If the letters published by Mr. Antonius do, in fact, as there is every reason to believe, represent the whole of the relevant correspondence between the High Commissioner of Egypt and the Sherif of Mecca which was antecedent to the Arab revolt from Ottoman rule, then one can only conclude that successive British Governments, in refusing to publish the whole correspondence on the ground that it was contrary to the public interest, have been actuated only by fear of the unpleasant light which would be shed upon their action if the whole facts were revealed to the world.

"That this interpretation is not exaggerated, may, perhaps, be inferred from the view expressed by a leading statesman who wrote in 1922:

"We encouraged an Arab revolt in Turkey by promising to create an Arab Kingdom from the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire, including Palestine. At the same time we were encouraging the Jews to help us by promising them that Palestine would be placed at their disposal for settlement and government; and also, at the same time, we were making with France the Sykes-Picot agreement, partitioning the territory which we had instructed our Governor-General of Egypt to promise to the Arabs. The story is one of crude duplicity and we cannot expect to escape the reprobation which is its proper sequel."

"One may wonder whether the present Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who is about to enter into conference with the representatives of the Arabs, is aware of the above expression of opinion which is to be found in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's "A Socialist in Palestine."

# COMMUNAL TENSION IN ALLAHABAD

## Military Asked To Stand By

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD: March 2.

An extremely delicate situation causing apprehension of a riot arose here last night in connection with the Muharram procession in Dariaganj.

Muslims objected to the performance of the Hindu Kirtan ceremony accompanied by music, which had been going on in Dharamshala between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.

The police in order to avoid a possible conflict arranged the Muslim procession timings so as not to fall at Kirtan hour, but the Muslims in contravention of the timings brought their procession in the vicinity of the Dharamshala, where Kirtan was going on.

The Dharamshala was only one furlong from the procession when the trouble arose. Apprehending mischief a Police cordon was drawn in front of the procession in order to stop it from starting forward until the agreed time. This led to a great tension among the processionists, who were armed with lathis. Eventually the procession was abandoned.

The Police ordered the lathis to be taken away from the processionists.

The District Magistrate also discussed military arrangements with the Brigade Commander. Military has been asked to stand by and take charge of the situation should there be any unfortunate incident.

Tension prevails in the city.

The authorities have decided not to interfere with the Hindus' right to hold Kirtan in the Dharamshala. The Kirtan has been going od there for the last several days.

## No Processions In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, March 2.

The tenth day of the Moharrum passed off peacefully. This year processions were abandoned by the Muslims due to tension between the communities. District authorities had made elaborate arrangements and four platoons of the Second Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment were held in readiness to meet any eventuality. Curfew order is still in force.—A.P.

## In Benares

BENARES, March 2.

The Muharrum celebrations passed off peacefully to-day. Special police arrangements had been made.—A.P.

## Nizam Watches 'Alam' Processions

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 2.

Muharrum celebrations, both in Hyderabad and Secunderabad, passed off peacefully, including the immersion of *alams* in Husainsagar Tank this evening.

H. E. H. the Nizam, and members of his family paid customary visits to the city *alams* last night and this morning, while His Exalted Highness as usual drove into Secunderabad for a short distance while *alam* processions were in progress.

Special arrangements both in Hyderabad and Secunderabad had been made.—A.P.

## Lady Brabourne For Bombay

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Lady Brabourne left Calcutta by to-night's Imperial Mail (E. I. R.) for Bombay, from where she sails for England by s.s. "Cathay" on Saturday.—A.P.

## UNDER-TRIAL ON HUNGER-STRIKE

BOMBAY, Mar. 1.

The Aryan Satyagraha publicity officer, wiring to the Associated Press from Hansi states that according to a report received by the Aryan headquarters in Shoinpur, Ramchandra, Secretary of the Arya Samaj, Latur, has been on hunger-strike since four days as a protest against the food given to ten undertrial prisoners in Latur police lock-up.

# MOHURRUM CLASH IN AMRITSAR

## Section 144 And Curfew Proclaimed

AMRITSAR, March 2.

Karmon Deori, a predominently Hindu locality in the city was the scene of a serious Hindu-Muslim clash in which one Muslim was killed and six injured, some of them seriously.

It is stated that when a 'Tazia' procession was coming from the direction of the Guru Bazar and reached Karmon Deori, the processionists came into clash with a Hindu crowd in the course of which brickbats, lathis and other weapons were freely used.

A police force proceeded to the spot and brought the situation under control.

## CURFEW ORDER PROMULGATED

LATER.

It is now learnt that 16 persons were injured, 12 Muslims, 2 Hindus and 2 Sikhs, the person killed being a Muslim.

According to one version when a *tazia* procession was passing in front of a sweetmeat seller's shop some boiling ghee is alleged to have been splashed on the processionists. This was the signal for the outbreak of a riot, in the course of which an elderly Muslim, it is stated, was assaulted with a hatchet and killed.

There was a shower of brickbats in front of a clothshop and car belonging to Bhai Arjan Singh of Bagrian was badly damaged.

TROOPS REQUISITIONED.

A police force headed by the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate hurried to the spot immediately. The shops were closed, the balconies cleared and order restored. Thereafter the procession passed peacefully.

British troops consisting of Green Horns Regiment were requisitioned at 6 pm. and are standing by the City Kotwali. A large police force has also been concentrated in the City Kotwali.

60 PERSONS ARRESTED.

Sixty Hindu shopkeepers have been arrested. The District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144 prohibiting the carrying of arms, including lathis, hockey sticks and swords for two months. Curfew order has also been promulgated prohibiting people from moving out between 8-30 p.m. and 6 a.m.

One or two shops are reported to have been looted and cases of stray assaults are being reported. At 8 p.m. the situation was perfectly under control.—A.P.

## Nineteen Injured In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, March 2.

The latest casualty list shows that there are 19 persons, who have been injured, two lying at Guru Ramdas Hospital and 17 in the Civil Hospital.

A Conference of officials and non-officials is being held at the Kotwali to consider the question of burial of the dead person. To-day being Friday, adequate arrangements are being made to guard against recrudescence of the trouble.—A.P.

## At Jullunder

JULLUNDER, March 2.

Muharrum passed off peacefully here and in Dakoha village. The celebrations lacked enthusiasm here since the *tazias* were not taken out through bazars and streets as usual, as a protest against the orders of the Government that the height of the *tazias* should not be more than 15 feet.—A.P.

## Hindus Carry Tazias

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Hindus carried *tazias* on their shoulders in a desperate gesture of goodwill which averted serious communal trouble in Mahoba (United Provinces) yesterday, says a correspondent wiring from there.

It appears that Muslims objected to Hindus singing songs at the time of the Moharrum procession. Hindus demurred and a tense situation developed. Peace efforts of prominent men of both communities proved unavailing.

Section 144 was promulgated and as a mark of protest, Muslims refused to take out their procession.

Ultimately some Hindus volunteered to bear the *tazias* themselves to the destination. The atmosphere quickly changed and the procession passed off peacefully. The District Magistrate was on the spot throughout and the happy result is attributed also to his firmness.—A.P.

# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

## Rumours Of Calling Up Of Reserves In Italy

### *FRANC SLIGHTLY EASED*

BOMBAY, March 2.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Cotton market was steady on account of the strength of Liverpool. The weakness of securities brought in liquidation and foreign selling, under which prices slightly gave way.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Exaggerated rumours of calling up of reserves in Italy unsettled markets Home Industrials were undecided.

Gilts after becoming easier ruled firmer. Foreign bonds were steady.

EXCHANGES.

The Cross Rate slightly improved on scattered purchases.

Franc rate eased to 176-93 on lack of support.

## *COTTON*

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 8.04 |
| To-day's opening | 8.04 |
| Difference | nil |
| To-day's closing | 8.04 |
| Difference | nil |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.74 |
| To-day's opening | 4.73 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| To-day's closing | 4.71 |
| Difference | —.03 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | |
|---|---|
| April May 1939 | Rs. 153-8 |
| July August | Rs. 155-8 |

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 2.

The New York cotton displayed some steadiness early following the strength of Liverpool but subsequently prices gave way slightly under scattered liquidation and foreign selling prompted by the weakness of securities.

The trading in July began at 8.04 i.e. unchanged from the last close. Prices steadied on better Liverpool cables and trade buying but the demand subsequently slowed down with July receding to 8.01

### BOMBAY COTTON

#### Late Trading

Bombay, March 2.

The local market was entirely closed to-day.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.67/8.67) 8.62/8.61
May (8.28/8.27) 8.25/8.25
July (8.08/8.07) 8.04/8.04

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 2.

American March (4.94) 4.92
American May (4.90) 4.89
Egyptian March (6.82) 6.35
Egyptian May (6.79) 6.66

### LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 2.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March-April (£23 5/8 sellers) £23 1/4 sellers.
Dunlop March (£29) £29
Lightning March (£26 1/2) £26 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/16 paid and buyers) 8 5/16 paid and value.

Forward April June (8 3/3 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March-April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 1/2 nominal) £12 9/16 nominal.
Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers.

METALS

Tin (£214 3/4 buyers £215 sellers. Steady) £214 1/4 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Steady) £14 3/16 buyers £14 1/4 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48 1/2) £47 1/2 to £48 1/4
Iron (102) 102

## *EXCHANGES*

### CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.68 15/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.68 7/8 |
| At the time of New York cotton closing | 4.68 3/4 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.68.88 |
| To-day's opening | 4.68.93 |
| To-day's closing | 4.68.84 |

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 176.91 |
| To-day's opening | 176.90 |
| To-day's closing | 176.91 |

## *LONDON EXCHANGES*

London, March 2.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.93 and improved to 4.68.96 on scattered support with movements otherwise restricted.

Franc opened at 176.90 and then eased to 176.93 on lack of support. The trend was steady.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.216) 13.215
New York on Bombay (35.07) 35.08
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.12) 89.15
London on Shanghai (0-8 5/32 nominal) 0-8 1/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) £5566983
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-3 1/2
Silver (20 7/16d.) 20 1/2d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

### LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 2.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought. Bear covering. Buyers satisfied"

LONDON SILVER

London, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | (20 7/16d) 20 1/2d+1/16 |
| Forward | (19 3/4d) 19 3/4d nil |

LONDON GOLD

London, March 2.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) £7-8-3 1/2

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat May | 6 6 9 |
| Wheat September | 3 7 0 |
| Linseed May | 5 2 6 |
| Linseed September | 5 4 9 |

### *Liverpool Wheat*

Liverpool, March 2.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March quote at 52 1/4d. The market was quiet and slightly lower with nears depressed by issuance of twenty-eight tenders.

### *Chicago Wheat*

Chicago, March 2.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 5/8. There was little doing in the absence of any constructive developments with the rate continuing unchanged.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, March 2.

The market closed with March being quoted at 52 1/2d.

EXHIBITION OF REPRODUCTION OF INDIAN FRESCOS

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, will open an exhibition of reproductions and reconstructions of Indian frescos by Mr. Sarkis Kachadourian at the University Convocation Hall, at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

### INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £87

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, February 21, £86 3/4
Wednesday, February 22, £86 3/4
Thursday, February 23 £86 1/4
Friday, February 24, £86 1/2
Monday, February 27, £86 1/2
Tuesday, February 28, £86 3/4
Wednesday, March 1, £87

### *INDIAN LOANS*

London, March 2. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 1/2) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 3/4 Ex Div.) £87
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109) £109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105) £105
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£99) £99 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£103 3/8) £103 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/8 Ex Div) £69 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£96 3/4) £96 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 3/8) £108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£96) £97 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 1/8) £106 1/4

### *LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE*

London, March 2.

The London Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

Gilt-edged Securities were quiet but steady. Three and half per cent quoted at £87 i.e. unchanged from the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-4 1/2) 17-10 1/2
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (60) 60
Hydro Electric (del 4 1/8) del 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (13-4 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (27-3) 26-9
Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21) £20 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (27-9) 27
Unilever Ordinary (35-3) 35-3
Ford Motors (18-7 1/2) 18-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£46) £46
British American Tobacco Ordinary (101-3) 101-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-7 1/2) 139-4 1/2
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (94-6) 94-0
Bredford Dyers (2-7 1/2) 2-10 1/2
British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-4 1/2) 28-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 23-9
Inter Nickels (del 56 1/2) del 55 7/8 Ex Div.
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 45

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-7 1/2) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 37-6
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14) £13 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (55-0) 53-9
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 5/8) £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (76-3) 76-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (88-9) 88-9
Sub Nigel (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (94-4 1/2) 93-8
Burma Oil (85-7 1/2) 85-0
Mexican Eagle (7-0) 6-9
Shell Transport (87-6) 86-3
Royal Dutch (£36 5/8) £36 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£27 1/2) £27 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£14) £14
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£74 1/2) £74 1/2

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 2.

General Motors (del 49 1/2) del 48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (del 30 3/4) del 30 1/8
U S Common New Stock (del 63 7/8) del 62 5/8
U S Steel Preference (del 177 1/2) unquoted.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

#### Substantial Recovery After Easy Opening

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 2.

The Stock Exchange was generally easier owing to end-of-account considerations, though actual selling was small. The market was unsettled by developments. These later proved exaggerated and a substantial recovery was registered.

Among commodities interest was centred in Shellac market, where morning's dealings were suspended owing to financial difficulties of outside interests, but resumed in the afternoon when it was authoritatively stated that the sum involved was small and a satisfactory settlement was likely.

Wall Street opened steady and was then dull.

### *WANTED BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH*

#### Universities Conference Accepts Resolution; Urges More Scholarships

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities resumed deliberations "in camera" this morning, under the chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan.

The Conference adopted several resolutions of scientific and non-controversial nature.

The following resolution was passed by the Conference:—

"In view of the very substantial contributions made by India for the success of the Exhibition of 1851 and in view also of the fact that there are at present Universities in all of which higher research in science is carried out, this Conference is of opinion that a due share of the 1851 Exhibition scholarships should be awarded to India. This Conference, therefore, recommends that a third of the total number of scholarships be awarded to students from the Indian Universities."

The Conference was of the opinion that having regard to the difficulties in securing proper facilities for scientific and industrial research, it was desirable to institute a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research on the same lines as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, under the central and provincial guidance with adequate representation of the Universities of India.

The Conference also recommended recognition of the research degrees of the Indian Universities for purpose of admission to higher research degrees in other Universities in the country.

DEGREE COURSES

There was also a long discussion on the question of the length of degree courses and the following resolutions were accepted by the conference:—

"This conference is of the opinion that where intermediate courses are controlled by the universities no reduction in the post-matriculation course is desirable unless and until the secondary system of education is re-organised suitably.

"This conference is further of the opinion that pending such re-organisation of secondary education where such intermediate courses are not controlled by the universities such instruction should be brought under the purview of the universities."

AERONAUTICS

The introduction of Aeronautics into the University syllabus was also discussed, as well as a means to foretell earthquakes.

To-morrow the discussion on the introduction of the mother tongue, as a medium of instruction will be continued.

The Governor entertained the delegates to garden party at Government House, this afternoon. Earlier the delegates were entertained to lunch by the University.

### *FILM IN EDUCATION*

#### *Indian Industry Requires Encouragement*

At an "At Home" to the Inter-University Board on Wednesday, Mr. Chandulal Shah Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Motion Picture Congress stressed the importance of Cinema in the field of education and the need of producing requisite films in India. He appealed to the educationists and Government for requisite encouragement to Indian Film Industry in this regard.

Mr. Narsingrao of Annamalai University made a suitable reply on behalf of the guests.

Rev. Fr. Palacios Principal of St. Xavier's College, stressed the importance of films in imparting general information to students.

Among those present were Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University; Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar of Bombay University; Mr K. S Hirlekar and members of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Motion Picture Congress.

### SUGAR MARKET STEADY

#### Small Turnover

Bombay, March 1.

JAVA SUGAR.

During the earlier part of the week, local market for Java Sugar remained steady with prices unchanged. However, during the latter part of the week, market showed somewhat better tendency with an advance of 1 1/2 to 1 anna mainly due to the report from Java that "Nivas" had increased its selling limit by 5 cents for India viz to 6 Glds against previous limit of 5.95. Business was mainly confined to near positions owing to continued enquiries for named steamers and March shipments. There were some enquiries also for distant positions and business was done mostly on speculation on the Government of India Budget on rumours that there will be reduction in Import Duty and increase in Excise Duty. Java market in the meantime, has remained steady with quotations practically unchanged while London Terminal was steady with an alround advance of 3/4d. During the week, fairly big sales were made by the local import houses at current rates. There were further sellers at the close at a small increase in prices but buyers were not interested further until the announcement of Government of India Budget at 5 p.m. to-day, the 28th. instant. Since writing the above it is announced that there is no change in the Budget regarding Import and Excise Duties and market is very quiet.

INDIAN SUGARS

Local market for Indian Sugars continued to remain very steady due to small stocks and arrivals being lower. There is no interest in forward business as Java sugar is expected in large quantities from next month, price of which is almost on level of Indian Sugar of similar grade. Cawnpore and Calcutta markets were reported firm and good business was done at a premium of 3 to 4 annas mostly on the basis of the sellers paying increase in Excise if any in the Budget. Owing to very large sales of Java sugar to India and rumours current about changes in duties in the Budget, the situation in the local market is very uncertain at the moment. Arrivals during the week are estimated at 1000 tons and stocks at 2500 tons as against 1300 and 4600 at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market, there was an alround advance of 2 points while London Terminal was higher by 3/4d. in all positions. Java market was reported steady with an advance of 5 cents in the limit of "Nivas". It was reported that good business was done for India at current rates and exporters were prepared to consider further business at practically the same limits.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI:

There is little interest in Java or other imported sugars and most of the business done is for transfer to other places. Much will however depend on the result of the Government of India Budget which will be out at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th. instant. In Indian sugar, the situation is uncertain. Some sales were made by the holders at a premium of 3 to 4 annas subject to the condition that the sellers are to pay increase in Excise if any in the next Budget. There are strong rumours current in Cawnpore and Calcutta markets that there will be an increase in Excise Duty in Budget in which case, prices in Indian Sugars are bound to go up. Tendency was one of uncertainty.

GENERAL.

At the moment, market both for Indian and foreign sugar is in a very uncertain state pending announcement of the changes if any in the Government of India Budget.

Since writing the above lines, Government of India Budget is announced with no change either in Excise or the Import Duties. Since merchants were expecting reduction of Import Duty and Java Exporters are sellers at the present limits, it is likely that prices in the local market may decline somewhat especially because market is in over bought condition and some liquidation is likely from those who have speculated on the Government of India Budget changes.

### SMALL ARRIVALS OF JUTE

Calcutta, (By Mail)

Jute arrivals into Calcutta and mills outside Calcutta trade block from 1st July, 1938 to 4th February, 1939 (excluding road arrivals and arrivals into mills by boats) were 70,50,000 bales as against 71,17,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1937-38, according to reports of the 'Indian Trade Journal'

Exports of raw jute from 1st July, 1938 to 4th February, 1939, were 25,00,000 bales as against 26,64,000 during the corresponding period of 1937-38.

Exports of manufactured goods from 1st January to 4th February from alcutta were as follows:—

Sacking bags (in 1000s) 1939 35,989; 1938 60,196
Hessian bags (in 1000s) 1939 9,439; 1938 18,159
Sacking cloth (in 1000 yds) 1939 2,386; 1938 4,060
Hessian cloth (in 1000 yds) 1939 1,07,639; 1938 213,663

Manufacture of jute goods during January, 1939 by the mills reporting to the Indian Jute Mills' Association was as follows:—

Sacking bags (in 1000s) 51,327 or 51,291 bags
Hessian bags (in 1000s) 8,748 or 3,589 tons.
Sacking cloth (in 1000 yds) 4,480 or 1,940 tons.
Hessian cloth (in 1000 yds) 132,623 or 34,778 tons.
Others 4,127 tons.
Total 95,716 tons.

Stocks of manufactured goods (cloth and bags) on the 31st January with the mills reporting to the Indian Jute Mills' Association were as follows:—

Sackings (lacs of yds.) 1939 1,482; 1938 908.
Hessians (lacs of Yds.) 1939 4,829; 1938 2,530.—A. F.

### *Cotton Straddles*

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br April May New York May Rs. 43
Liverpool May Rs. 59 1/2
Br July August New York July Rs. 37 Liverpool July Rs. 50 1/2
New York Liverpool March 97 May 129 July 118 October 133 December 137

## American Cotton Markets

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Demand better. Bigger cloth inquiry Home and export. Sentiment generally improving.

New York: Trade and foreign buying with mill selling and liquidation.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Cotton: Believe market going higher as consider Government unlikely release cotton near future

Wheat: Bullish ultimately

Rubber: Metal: Confidence returning.

Demand better bigger cloth inquiry home and export. Sentiment generally improving

New York: Increased March liquidation realising well absorbed but considerable selling on the scale up dry goods less active higher.

Foreign domestic trade buying early absorbed liquidation March tenders quickly taken position. March continues dominating factor.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 8.60 |
| May | 8.24 |
| July | 8.04 |
| October | 7.59 |
| December | 7.53 |
| January | 7.55 |
| Middling Spot | 9.05 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 8.70 |
| May | 8.33 |
| July | 8.13 |
| Middling Spot | 8.68 |

NEW YORK

New York, March 1

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 8.66/8.66 |
| May | 8.27/8.27 |
| July | 8.05/8.06 |

NOON CALL—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 8.63 |
| May | 8.25 |
| July | 8.05 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U S Ports | 3,000 bales |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 4,000 bales |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 4,000 bales |
| Day's exports to China and Japan | 7,000 bales |

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 4.93 |
| April | 4.92 |
| May | 4.93 |
| June | 4.82 |
| July | 4.74 |
| August | 4.69 |
| September | 4.63 |
| October | 4.58 |
| November | 4.57 |
| December | 4.57 |
| January | 4.57 |
| February | 4.58 |
| March | 4.59 |
| Middling Spot | 5.29 |
| | 10-12 a.m. quotations |
| May | 4.91 |
| July | 4.75 |

LONDON SILVER

London, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20 7/16 |
| Forward | 19 3/4 |

### SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 28th February 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,31,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-5-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-6 allotted approximately 50 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-9-4 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 7th March 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 10th March 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 24th February 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,41,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 1st March to 6th March 1939 at Rs. 99-6-0 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 22nd to 27th February 1939 amounted to Rs. 2,42,25,000.

### PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD. LAHORE

The transactions for the half-year ending 31-12-1938 have resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,16,-610-7-9. The total profit for the year 1938 comes to Rs. 8,67,-479-12-4.

The Directors propose to recommend a Dividend of 6 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax to the Shareholders. As previously advised to the Shareholders the Board of Directors propose certain amendments to the Articles of Association to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the amended Indian Companies Act. It is contemplated that the ordinary meeting for adopting the accounts and declaring the dividend etc., and the extraordinary meeting for sanctioning the proposed amendments may be held on the same day sometime about the end of March 1939.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 1

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8-5

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on:— | |
| New York | 4.68.88 |
| Paris | 176.91 |
| Berlin | 11.68 1/4 |
| Madrid | 100.00 |
| Montreal | 4.70 13/16 |
| Amsterdam | 8.83 3/8 |
| Brussels | 27.86 |
| Milan | 89.15 |
| Berne | 20.62 3/4 |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent | £70 1/2 |
| Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 | 74 1/4 |
| Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later | 87 |
| Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | 109 |
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent | 70 1/8 |
| Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 | 96 3/4 |
| War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 | 98 |
| Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 | 108 1/2 |
| Victory Bonds | 106 1/4 |
| Chartered Bank of I A and China | 9 1/4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg | 86 1/2 |
| National Bank of India | 32 |

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Mar sellers | 10-17-6 |
| Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Mar sellers | 12-10-0 |
| Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. March April sellers | 12-16-3 |
| Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Mar April sellers | 11-12-6 |
| Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Mar April sellers | 10-16-0 |

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Rozario Santa Fe March sellers | 21/3 |
| Wheat Barletta Russo | unquoted |
| Wheat South Australian Afloat sellers | 23 |

LINSEED OIL

London, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed oil naked London per cwt March sellers | 23/9 |
| Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers | 23/6 |

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers | 8 3/8 |

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 1

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Unchanged

LONDON SPELTER

London, March 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b | 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 |

### TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 1st March 1939, tenders to the amount of £25,000 at 1s. 5 31/32d. were received and accepted in full and those to the amount of £27,725,000 at 1s. 5 15/16d. were received and allotted approximately 4 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 8th March 1939 on the same conditions as previously announced.

### LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 28

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

| Names. | Latest prices |
|---|---|
| London Nigerian Tin Mines Limited | £0 5 10½ |
| Guest, Keen and Nettlefold | 1 4 6 |
| Turner and Newall | 3 18 6 |
| Associated Electric Industries | 2 2 6 |
| Attock Oil | 2 19 6 |
| Barsi Light Railways | 56- 0 0 |
| Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord | 2 2 6 |
| Castlefield (Klang) Rubber | 0 2 1½ |
| Beira Railways | 1 3 9 |
| United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad | 0 12 3 |
| Marconi International Marine | 1 4 9 |
| Western Union Telegraph | dol 23.50 |
| General Electric Ordinary | 3 19 6 |
| Fairey Aviation Co Ltd | 1 4 9 |
| Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary | 0 17 6 |
| International Railways of C America | dol 4.75 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 1 3 9 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0 5 0 |
| Soudan Plantation Syndicate | 1 8 0 |
| British South Africa (Chartered) | 1 3 0 |
| Pahang Consolidated Ord | 0 11 0 |
| Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary | 0 2-10½ |
| Brazilian Traction Light and Power | dol 9.50 |
| Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd | 0 12 3 |
| New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd. | 0 3 7½ |
| Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares | 0 18 9 |
| Trust of Bank Share Units | 0 17 6XD |
| Trust of Insurance Share Units | 1 0 6 |
| British Treasury Bills (3 months) | 0 10 1.33 p.c. p.a |
| January 135 | |

### COTTON CONSUMPTION

Garside's consumption figures are as follows:—

| | Jan 1939. |
|---|---|
| World Consumption American Cotton | 10,09,000 bales |
| World Consumption Foreign Cotton | 13,94,000 bales |
| Total Consumption all growths | 24,02,000 bales |
| | 1st six months 1938-39 |
| World Consumption American Cotton | 57,29,000 bales |
| World Consumption Foreign Cotton | 82,95,000 bales |
| Total Consumption all growths | 14,034,000 bales |

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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10 AND 20-TOLA
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1939

## Taxing Industry Out Of Existence

### Millowners Protest Against Increased Raw Cotton Duty

BOMBAY, March 2.

**An emphatic protest against increased duty on foreign cotton is made by the Bombay Millowners' Association in a telegram to the Government of India in connection with the proposed increase in the import duty on raw cotton:**

**The Association is emphatic that it will seriously raise Indian mills' costs of production.**

The following is the text of the telegram:—

"On present C. I. F. price, Uganda cotton duty represents a tax of 20 per cent,—an excessive duty, which will make things extremely difficult for Indian industry, particularly in regard to manufacture of yarns and piecegoods of medium and fine counts, since supplies of suitable cottons are not at present available in India.

The effect of the duty will be to encourage greater imports of yarn and piecegoods from Japan and Lancashire. In case of yarn, including wastage, duty on raw cotton alone will completely nullify the existing duty, and in case of cloth, the duty will give an indirect subsidy to competition from Japan and Lancashire to the extent of 10 per cent, and thus reduce protection accorded to industry by Government, as a result of tariff board's recommendation.

The Honourable Finance Member expressed the hope that the additional duty would encourage the growth of long staple cotton in India, but it will be many years before staple cottons can be grown in India in quantities required by the Home Industry, and no immediate results, as far as cultivation of longer staple cotton in India will materialise, unless import duties on cotton piecegoods and yarns are correspondingly increased. If, as is feared in consumption of staple cotton by Indian mills is reduced, the only effect of Government's present proposals would be to replace the Indian Mills' importations of foreign cotton by imports of an equally or greater amount of foreign cotton in the shape of foreign cloth. The Indian Mill Industry both in home and the export markets is already penalised by heavy duties on machinery, mill stores and dye-stuffs and more recently the costs of production have been raised very materially owing to the adoption of the recommendations of various provincial wage inquiry committees.

NEW BURDEN UNBEARABLE.

In the province of Bombay, the industry is to be further handicapped by a sales ta of 6¼ per cent. on cloth, and a heavy impost on mill properties. Taken together, the burdens proposed by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments will, in the view of the Association, prove unbearable, and in these circumstances, the Association considers it essential to protest against an increased duty on raw cotton or any other taxation detrimentally affecting the industry's competitive capacity, more particularly when after a very long period of depression, the industry was showing signs of recovery. The duty on raw cotton. In the view of the Association, goes contrary to the principles laid down by the fiscal commission, being a tax on an essential raw material not available in India and will hamper diversification of production recommended by the first tariff board. The Association urge the Government to agree to receive a deputation from the industry at an early date."—A.P.

## MAKING TEAK GROWING SAFE

### Canker Grub Of Teak: Studies On The Pest

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Investigations of considerable importance to those interested in growing teak have lately been completed at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, on what is known as canker-grub of teak, a pest of living trees in young plantations of teak in Northern India and Burma, and with the details now collected about the habits of this insect, it is hoped that India will be spared the losses that are annually caused to one of her important forest products by this creature.

Most of the damage caused by the pest is near the ground, but cankers are occasionally formed as high as three feet above ground.

The pest does not occur in the teak of Peninsular India.

**The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi addressed Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association at Readymoney House, Napean Sea Road on Tuesday. Photo shows him with Dowager Lady Cowasji Jehangir (at his left) and other prominent members of the Branch.**

## Victims Of C. D. Movement To Be Reinstated

### *BIHAR GOVT.'S PLAN TO IMPLEMENT GANDHI-IRWIN PACT*

PATNA, Mar. 1.

A Bihar Government press note says:

"Government have decided to take action to implement the agreement known as Irwin-Gandhi pact by reinstating, as far as it is practicable to do so, persons who resigned, or were dismissed or discharged for political reasons during the various Civil Disobedience Movements and who now apply for re-employment under Government and are still fit for employment.

For this purpose the duration of the Civil Disobedience Movements should be taken as (a) from July 1920 to December 1924, (b) from March 1930 to March 1931, (c) from January 1932 to December 1932. All the dates are inclusive.

All appointing authorities have been requested to examine any application for re-employment from persons who ask for reinstatement under this agreement."

The Government have framed certain rules for the guidance of the authorities concerned in dealing with such applications.—A. P.

## *ALLEGED DENIAL OF WIDOW'S DEPOSIT*

### *Suit Against Ratnagiri Advocate And Government Pleader*

(From Our Correspondent).

RATNAGIRI: Feb. 28.

Mr. B. V. Mulye, Government Pleader, Ratnagiri, prayed for dismissal of a suit filed against him, was 'false and frivolous' and claimed costs also from the plaintiffs.

The plaintiff was Mr. K. G. Rajwade and he was represented by Rao Bahadur Parulekar. The plaintiff's case is that his aunt, Parvati paternal uncle's wife, had in her possession ornaments and jewellery, belonging to the joint family of the plaintiff, worth about Rs. 1,700, which she deposited with Mr. B. V Mulye, who was her pleader, while claiming maintenance from her family after her husband's death in 1924-'25 in good faith and trust. Parvatibai died in 1934, leaving his property to the plaintiff and his cousins. Mr. Mulye on being asked and also served with legal notice in respect of the return of the deposit gave evasive replies and refused to return the deposit.

The plaintiff, therefore, prayed for an order from Mr. H. C. Desai, First Class Sub-Judge, that the defendant do refund the deposit or an amount equal to the present market value th reof.

In his written statement, the defendant denied all knowledge about Parvatibai's ornaments. He admitted having taken the maintenance money from the Rajwade family and made it over to Parvatibai from time to time according to her needs.

He further added on an inquiry on behalf of the present claimants, by G. R. Rajwade, he had told him (Rajwade) that out of the ornaments belonging to Parvatibai, some were sold and others taken away by her, a list of which was with the Nazir of the District Court, the legal guardian of Parvatibai's minor nephew (brother's son). He contended that the plaintiff has taken advantage of this information to claim an imaginary deposit and, therefore, prayed for the suit being dismissed, it being false and frivolous.

The next date of hearing is fixed for March 15.

## Jawahar-Narendra Deo Talks

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had prolonged talks with Mr Narendra Deo, Congress Socialist leader, behind closed doors

It is reported that while Mr Narendra Deo acquainted Pt. Nehru as to what transpired at the Allahabad meeting of the Congress Socialists and their attitude towards the Presidential election and the subsequent resignation of the twelve members of the Working Committee Pandit Nehru appraised the former of his own doubts and misgivings about the present situation It is also understood that he expressed at the interview his own view point and presumably that of the other twelve members of the Committee as well as what transpired at Wardha.—United Press.

## Palestine Conferences Delegates

### NO PRINCIPLE OF SELECTION

(BY A LONDON MUSLIM.)

The manner in which the two sections of the Conference, the Jewish and the Arab, have been granted representation has exercised the minds even of English journalists who for twenty years have behaved as if Palestine was a wilderness which the lovers of Zion were going to fill with idealists and to make of it a veritable Garden of Eden.

WHO IS A JEW.

The Arab, for them, did not exist. If he did he was no more than the camel or the sand-dune with which he was associated in their minds—thanks to the enterprise of the cinema. Heads are at last being scratched to find out who and what is a Jew. The wireless describes him as a person who wants to go to Palestine, being the long-lost cousin of the people of whom the Bible makes mention. This description seems to be wide of the mark and altogether out of place. It is difficult to define the Jew who has metamorphosed into the Zionist of to-day. An eminent writer describes him negatively as "one who is a non-Arab, a non-Christian, a non-Moslem, not necessarily of the Jewish faith or of the Jewish race, who does not get on well with the people of the countries where he settles, who calls himself a Jew and who wishes to make of the Holy Land a Jewish State." One may or may not agree wholly with this description but it has to be admitted that this negative man has put fear into the hearts of the denizens of Whitehall. Symptoms of dread and fear of him are noticeable in its sanctums. It is indeed difficult to understand the principle on which invitations were issued by the Colonial Office to the different parties for the Conference.

SYRIAN ARABS EXCLUDED

For instance, why did the British and the French foreign offices agree to keep the Arabs of Syria out? If any section of the Arab people is interested in the fate of Palestine more than any other it is the Syrian. The All-India Moslem League, whose two representatives are actually in London and have placed in interviews and statements, the Indian view-points case before the Government so admirably, despite its cabled protests, has been denied admission. And yet the President of the Zionist Organisation has to think of a name and the telepathists in the Colonial Office shout "jo-hukum," flash invitations across to any corner of the earth and place the fastest airplanes at the disposal of the invitees to rush to London post haste

WORLD-WIDE JEWISH REPRESENTATION

A look at the two lists of delegates is enough to satisfy the most unconvincing. The total number of Jews who have reached London so far as the guests of the Government is 46. The Jewish Agency Executive, a body containing members from every country in the two hemispheres is represented by 9. Members from Palestine are 13; Great Britain 16; the United States 2; France 1; Germany 1; Belgium 1; Eastern Europe 1; South Africa 1; and there is a Secretary. It will be noticed that the representation granted is world-wide and Jews have been gathered together from within the British Empire as also from foreign countries. A majority of the gentlemen now in London came not very long ago from Russia, Poland and the many centres of Jewry in Central and Eastern Europe, and know as much about the British Empire and its interests as the man in the moon.

ARAB REPRESENTATION

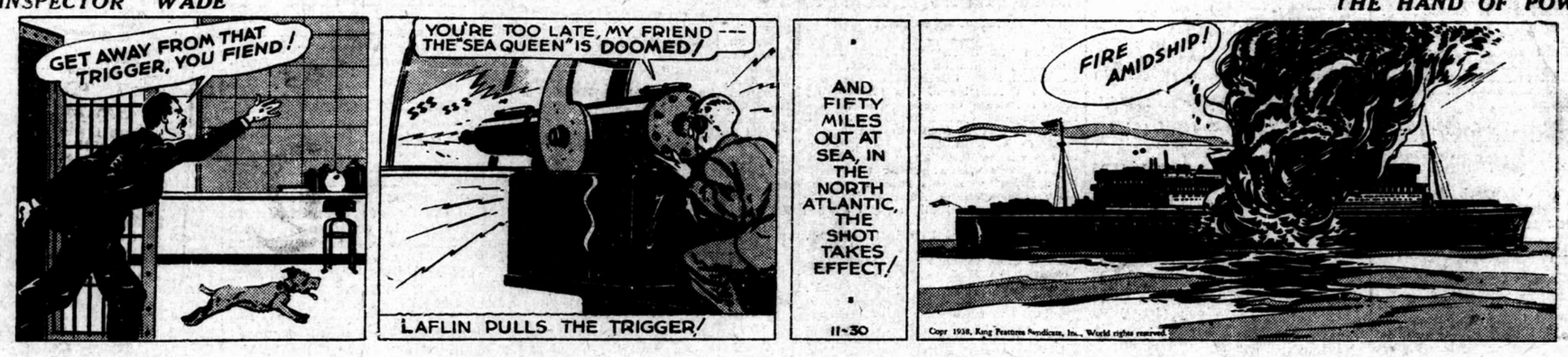
As against these 46, the total Arab representation has been limited to 25; 19 Members, 3 Advisers and 3 Secretaries Palestine has 7 Members and 3 Advisers, Egypt 4 Members; Iraq 1 Member and 1 Secretary; Saudi-Arabia 3 Members and 1 Secretary; Trans-Jordan 1 Member and 1 Secretary, and Yemen 3 Members.

Two more Members representing the National Defence Party, forced into the Conference by the Colonial Office, have to be placed in a category of their own Like the Jew, these can be described only negatively in that they do not represent the Moslems of Palestine and they do not represent the Christians either. Whether they represent the Local Administration of Palestine or the Imperial Politicians of London, is a matter of pure conjecture.

To acknowledge the Jewish problem in Palestine as a world problem and to offer facilities of every kind and description to American, German, Belgian, French and Eastern European Jews, who at the utmost may claim to speak in the name of the 13 million Jews of the world and to debar the spokesmen of the 100 million Moslems of the British Empire alone appears to be a blunder of colossal magnitude. Palestine is no doubt inhabited by the Arabs but the problem of Palestine is a Moslem world affair, on a much wider scale. The Mohamedan is touchy in religious matters. It is indeed a pity that British Statesmen do not yet realize the significance of this fundamental fact. Moslem India has resented this attitude of the British Cabinet. Feeling among Moslems here too is sore. An undergraduate described it as England's choice between Moslems and Jews and said "She has chosen Jews." Another improved upon it by saying that as between Arabs and Moslems on one side and Jews and American on the other England had shown an undue preference for the latter. It gives an indication which way the "open mind" of the Colonial Secretary is likely to turn when the time to take decision has arrived. The sceptics inquire: was it worth the while to have called the Conference and to have asked the Parliament to sanction a supplementary grant of £14,000 for it?

## *Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day*

*INSPECTOR WADE* — *THE HAND OF POWER*


GET AWAY FROM THAT TRIGGER, YOU FIEND!
YOU'RE TOO LATE, MY FRIEND --- THE "SEA QUEEN" IS DOOMED!
LAFLIN PULLS THE TRIGGER!
AND FIFTY MILES OUT AT SEA, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, THE SHOT TAKES EFFECT!
11-30
FIRE AMIDSHIP!
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